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7 July 1983

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No. 1308

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NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON USE OF GURKHA TROOPS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Apr 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, Monday--Relations between Britain and Brunei are strained due to a disagreement on defense plans in connection with the granting of independence to this small, oil-rich province at the beginning of 1983, said an official in Brunei Monday.

The strain results from the stationing of a battalion of Gurkha troops which is considered to have disrupted efforts toward cooperative oil production represented by the company created by the Brunei Government and a Dutch-British company, Shell, he added.

The Gurkha troops were ordered to guard the BPS (Brunei Shell Petroleum) oil and gas installation--the company created by the Brunei Government and Shell--since the time those troops supported the sultan of Brunei in his efforts to suppress the rebellion in Brunei 20 years ago.

The Gurkha troops were scheduled to leave Brunei when the British relinquished their control over defense and foreign affairs in Brunei at the beginning of 1981.

However, the sultan of Brunei, who pays for the troops, asked that they stay.

The 3-day discussion between the British foreign minister, Lord Belstead, and the sultan of Brunei, Muda Hassanah Bolkiah, apparently was fruitless.

The foreign minister's arrival in Brunei followed the sudden departure of the high British commissioner, Arthur Watson, by only a few days, in the middle of santernya [translation unknown] his report about the strained British-Brunei relations.

Official Brunei sources explained that the sultan of Brunei was displeased with the preparations Watson was making for a discussion on defense. The British Foreign Ministry denied the report of strained relations and added that Watson was recalled to England because his term of duty had expired.

Discussion on defense was postponed twice in 1982 and once again in January when the sultan refused to meet the British delegation because it was not a senior delegation.

Sources close to Lord Belstead and the sultan of Brunei said that the British wanted Gurkhas in Brunei only to protect Brunei from outside threats. The Brunei sultanate is set amidst the eastern Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak.

Britain also asked that the sultan discharge 1 unit of Gurkhas consisting of 600 soldiers which guarded the sultan's palace, government buildings and the northern harbor.

These Gurkhas are not under the control of British troops or the troops of the Brunei Government.

12201

CSO: 4213/67

## BRIEFS

**BBC PROGRAMMING DISCONTINUED**--London, Wed:--Brunei has signalled a further breach in its tempestuous relationship with Britain by asking the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to stop transmitting programmes for Radio Television Brunei (RTB). A foreign office spokesman told Bernama that they received this request on May 1. RTB used to allow air space for radio newsreel programmes prepared by the BBC world service which were received live in Brunei. The foreign office would not give a reason for Brunei's sudden decision to stop. "All these programmes have now been replaced with locally made ones," the spokesman said. Britain has had an uneasy relationship with Brunei lately over preparations for its independence at the end of this year. A meeting in Brunei between the Sultan and the Minister of State at the foreign office, Lord Belstead, in Bandar Seri Begawan last month, ended without reaching any decisions. A week earlier, the British High Commissioner to Brunei, Arthur Watson, had to leave abruptly, although the foreign office's explanation then was that he had ended his tour of duty.--Bernama [Text] [Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 12 May 83 p 15]

**BRUNEI DROPS ROYAL SALUTE**--Bandar Seri Begawan, Tues.--The Royal Brunei Malay Regiment today celebrated its 22nd anniversary by dropping its British-style royal salute, the Brunei government radio reported. It said the regiment, which is commanded by a British army officer and has nearly 120 other British officers on secondment, had adopted a salute practised by the armies of /sean. Brunei is expected to join the regional grouping when it becomes fully independent from Britain on Jan 1. Brunei's Sultan, Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, 36, is the supreme commander of the 3,500-strong British-trained army, which is one of the best equipped in the region.--Reuter. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Jun 83 p 6]

CSO: 4200/634

## EDITORIAL SUPPORTS BIOGAS ENERGY

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 19 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Bio-gas Production and Utilization"]

[Text] The Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests has been laying down and implementing projects for widespread production and utilization of bio-gas in rural areas. Bio-gas will help alleviate fuel shortage which has become a world-wide problem today. It will result in the beneficial and effective use of waste materials. For a largely wood-fuel consuming country like ours it will also contribute much towards efforts to reduce rampant denudation of forest lands.

There are factors constantly working to deplete our forests. Among them are charcoal burners and wood fuel cutters who extract more than the amount they are legally allowed. Cultivators using slash-and-burn methods as well as homesteaders who encroach on the forest reserves and unclassed forests are also guilty. The fact that our forests cover more than half of the country's territorial expanse is no reason to condone excessive exploitation.

Widespread use of bio-gas in rural areas as well as towns and cities would surely help to lessen the current heavy load on our forest resources.

A bonus gained from increased use of bio-gas is fertilizer. The residue left behind after extraction of bio-gas makes very good and hygienic fertilizer.

The first bio-gas production and utilization training course, sponsored by the Bio-gas Production and Utilization Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests, was opened at the Milch Cow Breeding Station of the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Agriculture and Livestock Breeding Village No 1, Ywathagyi, Hlegu Township on 7 March and the second training course on 9 May this year.

To propagate widespread understanding, production and utilization, it is necessary to produce personnel having thorough knowledge of the methods and procedures in this field.

The idea obviously is that those who have been trained at these courses would themselves become trainers and propagate the basic technology and know-how of bio-gas production in their respective localities.

CSO: 4200/635



## BURMA

### BRIEFS

**BURMA LIKELY TO JOIN ASEAN**--Kuala Lumpur, Mon.--Burma, under its new leadership, is likely to join Asean, a senator disclosed today. Senator Tan Sri Zaiton Ibrahim, the former secretary-general of Wisma Putra (Foreign Ministry), gave this opinion in a dialogue between Malaysian parliamentarians and a visiting group of eight Singapore MPs at Parliament House. He said Burma appeared to be flexible and "lenient" in opening its doors to the outside world. The country, which had practised a "closed-door" policy under former President Ne Win, had now allowed foreign investors to come in. It was also planning to attract more tourists, he added.--Bernama. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 May 83 p 20]

CSO: 4200/635

VODK ON HANOI'S 'SLY' DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS

BK020628 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
1 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "The World Knows Very Well the Ugly Face and Tricky Maneuvers of Nguyen Co Thach--Hanoi's Sly Diplomat"]

[Text] Recently, when Nguyen Co Thach--Hanoi's sly diplomat--was preparing for another visit to Southeast Asian countries, Thai papers such as the BANGKOK POST and THE NATION REVIEW denounced him as an international cheat. The papers said that if Nguyen Co Thach is heading for the ASEAN countries with the goal of dividing them, he completely misunderstands the situation.

In recent years, Nguyen Co Thach has staged all manner of maneuvers to dupe the ASEAN countries and the international community into accepting Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. These maneuvers have all been shamefully defeated. The ASEAN countries and the international community know very well the ugly face and aggressive and expansionist policy of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy are the aggressors against Kampuchea, having savagely and flagrantly violated the UN Charter. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Kampuchea has seriously threatened the security of neighboring countries, and peace and stability throughout Southeast Asia. Therefore, even if Nguyen Co Thach stages further tricky maneuvers by coaxing, smiling, threatening and dividing other countries, nobody will be duped by the Vietnamese. Everyone clearly realizes that words of peace, friendship, and cooperation, proposals on regional dialogue and regional conference and the declaration of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea put forward by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are all tricky maneuvers.

If the Vietnamese want to have friendship with neighboring countries and restore peace in Southeast Asia, why don't they withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea as called by regional countries and in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions? Why are the Vietnamese stubbornly continuing to stage their war of aggression in Kampuchea and their massacre of the Kampuchean people, even though they have been condemned by the entire world? The United Nations General Assembly has adopted four resolutions calling on the Vietnamese to immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea in order to solve the Kampuchean problem and the tension in Southeast Asia. Why don't the Vietnamese respect and implement these resolutions? Why do they continue to stage their tricky diplomatic maneuvers?

The fact that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are trying to extricate themselves from impasse on the battlefield and are waging their tricky diplomatic maneuvers on the international scene clearly shows that are not changing their policy of aggression and expansion of Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. If they do not have ambitions to control Southeast Asia--as they have said--and if they want to restore peace in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese must immediately and unconditionally pull out all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. The Vietnamese have to respect the five-point principles of peaceful coexistence in the region, and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring countries.

If the Hanoi authorities do not respect and implement the UN General Assembly resolutions, and if they do not respect the principle of peaceful coexistence in the region, as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring countries, all promises and proposals for dialogue put forward by them are nothing but tricky maneuvers. Nguyen Co Thach--the sly chief of Hanoi's diplomacy--will definitely be shamefully defeated, even if he stages more tricky maneuvers.

CSO: 4212/410

BOU THANG ATTENDS CHILDREN'S DAY CEREMONY

BK021300 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] On the 1 June International Children's Day, children of cadres of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission joyfully celebrated this international day in a ceremony which was attended by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the council of ministers, minister of national defense, and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Comrade Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the central propaganda and education commission.

After Comrade (Tuch Soeng Hai), chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission's Youth Association, read the history of the 1 June International Children's Day, female Comrade (Kim Chanthu), representative of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission's youth, reported on the situation and the good activities of the 460 children in the Central Propaganda and Education Commission which have been good in character. They are the sacred buds of our Angkor fatherland.

On that occasion, female Comrade Men Saman urged all the children to study hard all subjects so as to take over the revolutionary task in the future, participate in hygiene and production efforts with their parents, and implement well their three tasks: to be a bright student, intelligent children and good friends. At the same time, they must also strengthen and expand the relations of solidarity, and friendship with international children the world over, in particular the fraternal Vietnamese and Laos children.

Responding to these words, Master (Pal Sadet) pledged to implement well all the tasks so as to be worthy of being the new buds in a new and pure society.

Finally, the presiding committee distributed many souvenirs such as school material, clothing, and other implements, to the children and showed films to them as well.

CSO: 4212/410

## KAMPUCHEA

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-12 JUNE

[Editorial Report] BK131148 Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 6-12 June:

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 June reported that this rainy season, the peasants in the province plan to grow 130,000 hectares of rainy-season rice. The report adds that by the end of May, over 1,000 hectares of land had been tilled and sown, and over 700 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. According to (Nguon Nhel), chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, in a statement broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 10 June, during the first quarter of 1983, 891 hectares of IR-36 rice were planted, yielding 2.6 metric tons per hectare, and 1,131 hectares of subsidiary crops had also been planted. The report adds that by April, people in the province had caught 1,870 metric tons of fish. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1439 GMT on 10 June reports that by the beginning of the month, the province had sold 15,300 metric tons of paddy and 40 metric tons of strychnos nux-vomica to the state. During the same period, people in the province completed the construction of seven of nine storehouses with a capacity of 300 metric tons each. At 1300 GMT on 10 June, the radio reports that Stoung District plans to cultivate 28,100 hectares of land this rainy season and that by early June, 2,000 hectares of lowland rice had been planted. Also, tractors had been used to till 1,000 hectares of land.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 6 June reports that peasants in Kompong Rou District plan to grow 18,800 hectares of rice this season.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: According to SPK at 1428 GMT on 6 June, the province had sold 19,047 metric tons of paddy to the state by mid-May. The radio at 1300 GMT on 7 June reports that in May, (?1,380 metric tons) of fish were caught and made into 180 metric tons of dried fish, 142 metric tons of processed fish, 8 metric tons of smoked fish, and 16,000 liters of fish sauce. In another report at 1300 GMT on 8 June, the radio says that by 15 May, 8,000 hectares of dry season rice had been harvested with an average yield of more than 1 metric ton per hectare. By 20 May, the report adds, 1,500 hectares of land had been tilled and 10 hectares of rice sown. SPK at 0415 GMT on 9 June reports that during the first 4 months of this year, the province produced 2,390 cubic meters of sawn logs, 1,340 cubic meters of sawn wood, 3,390 cubic meters of firewood, 50 metric tons of charcoal, and 70 metric tons of resin. In another report at 0447 GMT on 10 June, SPK says that, since the beginning of the rainy season, peasants in the province with the help of tractors had tilled 2,800 hectares of land. The report adds that 37,000 head of cattle and almost

3,000 pigs had been vaccinated against epizootic diseases. Last year, the province's achievements were: 153,850 hectares of rainy-season rice, 8,150 hectares of dry-season rice, and thousands of hectares of subsidiary crops planted. To assist the province to achieve its plan of planting 160,000 hectares of rice for this rainy season, the Agriculture Ministry is planning to sell it 1,485 hoes, 790 plowshares, 200 grinders, and many thousands of metric tons of chemical fertilizers.

Kandal Province: SPK at 1428 GMT on 6 June reports that Phnom Penh District had tilled some 100 hectares of land this rice cultivating season, of which 33 hectares had already been sowed with IR-36 rice. On 9 June, at 0430 GMT, the radio reports that by 21 May, the provincial trade office had bought more than 4,600 metric tons of paddy from the people

Prey Veng Province: According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 7 June, by May, Peam Ro District had harvested almost 4,300 hectares of dry-season rice with an average yield of 2 metric tons per hectare. The report also says that 1,700 hectares of subsidiary crops had also been planted. On 10 June, at 1439 GMT, SPK reports that peasants in the province had put back into cultivation more than 2,000 hectares of land. For this main reason, the province will receive, from the provincial revolutionary power, 3,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers in addition to the 102,000 draft animals already received. The report adds that so far, more than 2,000 hectares of land had been tilled in Baphnum, Mesang, and Kompong Trabek Districts.

Takeo Province: According to a report by SPK at 1431 GMT on 7 June, so far peasants in the province have put back into cultivation 5,050 hectares of formerly fallow land in order to achieve their plan to grow rice on 145,000 hectares during this rainy season. They have at their disposal 960 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, 90,750 draft animals, as well as rice seeds and insecticides. The report adds that by mid-May, Kaoh Andet District had plowed and cleared 4,870 hectares of land and planted more than 2,000 hectares with late rice. During the same period, 40 tractors were sent to assist people in Kirivong District. Last dry season, Tram Kak District alone sold 570 metric tons of paddy to the state, according to the same report.

Kompong Chhang Province: SPK at 0415 GMT on 9 June reports that the province has just finished repairing a dam at Trapeang Khlong in Toek Phos District. On 11 June at 1300 GMT, the radio says that by 21 May peasants in the province had plowed more than 1,300 hectares of land, broadcast more than 870 hectares of rice, and sown over 30 hectares. It adds that 8,300 metric tons of fish had been caught and over 11,800 head of cattle and more than 3,000 pigs vaccinated against various diseases.

Kompong Cham Province: According to SPK in a report at 0415 GMT on 9 June, the province had planted almost 3,000 hectares of rice and 5,270 hectares of subsidiary crops. In another report, SPK at 0410 GMT on 11 June, says that the cotton experimentation station in the province had tilled 100 hectares of land.



## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 13-19 JUNE

[Editorial Report] BK201212 Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 13-19 June:

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0401 GMT on 13 June reported that as of the end of May, the peasants in this province had plowed 2,640 hectares of land. They planted 1,140 hectares of floating rice and sowed 348 hectares of rice. They grew 320 hectares of corn, 550 hectares of green beans, and 160 hectares of sweet potatoes. They have 1,280 metric tons of seeds, and 30 metric tons of fertilizer. They reclaimed 870 hectares of land. Last year, the peasants in Kompong Thom Province planted 115,450 hectares of rice in the main season, and 991 hectares of rice in this rainy season. SPK at 0550 GMT on 14 June reported that up to the beginning of June, the peasants in Stoung District had plowed more than 3,100 hectares of land. They planted 1,890 hectares of broadcast rice. They restored two embankments, and a number of canals for irrigation. Recently, the provincial agricultural service provided 430 metric tons of chemical fertilizer to the peasants in this district. SPK at 0404 GMT 16 June reported that by the end of May, fishery groups in the province had captured 4,800 metric tons of fish. It reported that the forestry service in this province produced 4,000 cubic meters of sawn logs. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 June reported that the peasants in Santuk District had planted over 1,000 hectares of highland rice, tilled almost 2,000 hectares of land, broadcast almost 1,500 hectares of rice, and sown almost 40 hectares of various kinds of rice. They planted over 300 hectares of subsidiary crops. About 47,000 cattle, pigs, chickens and ducks were raised.

Prey Veng Province: SPK at 0408 GMT on 13 June reported that up to the beginning of June, the solidarity groups of Prey Veng Province had sold 27,000 metric tons of paddy, and 400 metric tons of lotus seeds to the state. SPK at 1437 GMT on 17 June reported that as of June, the peasants in this province had planted 250 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Svay Rieng Province: SPK at 1456 GMT on 13 June reported that during the 2 months of this rainy season, tractor operators had plowed 1,700 hectares of land in Chantrea and Kompong Rou Districts. The peasants in this province plan to grow 132,000 hectares of rice. Up to now, they have had at their disposition 2,700 metric tons of organic fertilizer, 620 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 9,000 metric tons of IR-36 rice seeds, and 180 pumps. The provincial veterinary service vaccinated 19,613 animals against various diseases. Last year, the

peasants in this province planted more than 108,000 hectares of rice, and thousands of hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompot Province: SKP at 1439 GMT on 14 June reported that by the end of May, the peasants in Kompot Province had planted more than 756 hectares of rice. The provincial agricultural service has provided 154 pumps and 299 metric tons of seeds to the peasants. Forestry exploitation produced 560 cubic meters of sawn logs, and 444 cubic meters of sawn wood. The fishermen in this province caught 1,537 metric tons of fish. After the last dry season harvest, the peasants in this province sold over 5,720 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 June reported that by the end of May, the peasants in Kompot Province had tilled 680 hectares of land, sown 550 hectares of rice, sown 18 hectares of 3-month rice, transplanted 170 hectares of 3-month rice, and planted almost 600 hectares of subsidiary crops. During the first 5 months of 1983, over 400 cubic meters of sawn logs and 560 cubic meters of timber were produced. The radio reported at 1300 GMT on 14 June that since the beginning of this rainy season, the peasants in Chhuk District had prepared 32,000 plows, harrows, hoes, and carts, and 18,600 draft animals for rice planting. They plan to grow 26,500 hectares of rainy season rice.

Battambang Province: SPK at 0404 GMT on 16 June reported that up to now, the peasants in Battambang District had plowed 6,200 hectares of land, planted 5,000 hectares of broadcast rice and 300 hectares of jute. They plan to grow 74,000 hectares of rice in this rice planting season. SPK at 1440 GMT on 15 June reported that by the end of May, the peasants in this province had plowed more than 34,280 hectares of land. Currently, the province has 690 pumps, 1,100 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,900 liters of insecticide, 798 sprayers, 8,084 moldboards, and 15,009 plowshares. The peasants in this province have planted 512 hectares of jute and hundreds of hectares of sugarcane. Since the dry season, 6,640 metric tons of fish have been caught. The forestry service produced 963 cubic meters of sawn logs; 12,310 trees and bamboo were cut. The provincial veterinary service vaccinated more than 17,280 draft animals against various diseases. The people in this province sold 83,100 metric tons of paddy to the state, and plan to grow 277,000 hectares of rice in this main season.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK at 0357 GMT on 17 June reported that up to now, the peasants had plowed 2,350 hectares of land and sown about 900 hectares of rice. The provincial veterinary service had vaccinated 18,639 heads of cattle against various diseases. Since the beginning of this year, the people in this province had reclaimed 540 hectares of land. In the last dry season, 5,690 hectares of rice were planted with an average yield of nearly 2 metric tons per hectare.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK at 1437 GMT on 17 June reported that in the first 5 months of this year, nearly 3,830 pigs were vaccinated against various diseases. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 16 June reported that as of 3 June, the peasants in Ponhea Krek District had sown 235 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 1,200 hectares of rice, and planted over 2,800 hectares of subsidiary crops. There are more than 15,000 head of oxen and buffalo, and tens of thousands of pigs, chickens, and ducks. The radio, at 1300 GMT on 17 June, reported that by the end of May. The peasants in O Reang Euv District had sown 250 hectares of rice, broadcast 500 hectares of all types of rice, and planted over 1,100 hectares of corn, beans, sesame, and sugarcane.



Pursat Province: SPK at 0424 GMT on 18 June reported that as of the beginning of June, the peasants in this province had plowed more than 530 hectares of land, planted 520 hectares of broadcast rice and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary crops. Fishermen in this province caught over 5,190 metric tons of fish. They made 175 metric tons of dried fish and 10 metric tons of fermented fish. The forestry service of the province exploited 3,680 cubic meters of sawn logs. The people in this province sold more than 13,000 metric tons of paddy and 340 metric tons of seeds to the state.

Kandal Province: SPK at 0401 GMT on 19 June reported that up to the beginning of June, the peasants in this province had plowed more than 3,400 hectares of land and planted 1,668 hectares of corn. The provincial authorities provided 468 pumps and 1,637 metric tons of chemical fertilizer to the peasants. The provincial veterinary service vaccinated 24,366 animals against various diseases. In the last dry season, this province planted 32,831 hectares of rice and 2,502 hectares of subsidiary crops. Peasants in this province sold 4,866 metric tons of paddy and 112 metric tons of other crops to the state.

Siem Reap-oddar Meanchey Province: The radio reported at 0430 GMT on 13 June that 2,800 hectares of land have been tilled, 45 hectares of late rice sown, and 37 km of ditches were dredged. The peasants in this province plan to grow 160,000 hectares of rice in this year's rainy season.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 13 June reported that so far, nearly 1,100 hectares of land have been tilled, 350 hectares of rice sown, and nearly 200 hectares of rice transplanted, including 50 hectares of IR-36 rice. Nearly 400 hectares of corn have also been planted.

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SRV DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS ARMED FORCES GREETING

BK200716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK)--Gen Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese minister of national defense, recently sent a greetings message to his Kampuchean counterpart Bou Thang on the occasion of the traditional day of the KPRAF (19 June).

After recalling the glorious victories which led to the founding of the PRK and opened up the era of independence, freedom, and socialism of this country, the message reads:

The victories achieved by the Kampuchean people not only reflects the prodigious liveliness of the new socialist regime, but also affirms the solidity of the irreversible situation in Kampuchea.

We heartily welcome the great victories recorded in all fields by the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces and we are firmly convinced that you will achieve more and even greater victories in the defense and construction of the PRK.

In the implementation of the agreement between the government of the SRV and that of the PRK, some of the Vietnamese volunteers have been repatriated. This attests to the growth of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces and illustrates the just Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao relations of solidarity and cooperation for the independence and freedom of each country and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, we would like to express our gratitude to the KPRP, the state, the people, and the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea for their high appreciation and profound feelings accorded to the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary labor.

Complying with the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh and loyal to the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries, the Vietnamese people and their revolutionary armed forces (?are) determined to honor their international obligations.

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## KAMPUCHEA

### BRIEFS

REPLY TO SI MESSAGE--On 4 June, Comrade Pham Van Dong, president of the SRV Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, who expressed sympathy for the serious destruction caused by typhoons in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tin Provinces. The message stressed that: I am very moved by your sympathy and that of the fraternal Kampuchean people for the serious destruction caused by recent typhoons in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tin Provinces. With highest militant solidarity sentiments [sentence as heard]. [Text] [BK120716 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jun 83]

SYRIA SENDS MESSAGE TO SAMRIN--Recently, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Baath Party Central Committee and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of State. The message says, among other things: I would like to express profound thanks to your excellency for sending a congratulatory message to us on the occasion of the Syrian Arab Republic's National Day. We appreciate your excellency's solidarity with our struggle against the collusion of imperialists and Zionists. We express the conviction on the development of the relations of friendship, cooperation, and the firm struggle which exist between our two peoples for the well-being and progress of our two peoples and their common struggle. [Text] [BK041100 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 83]

MESSAGE SENT TO SAMRIN, SI--Recently, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the CSSR; and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR prime minister, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, who had sent congratulations on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the CSSR's liberation. The CSSR leaders' message reads as follows: We would like to express high appreciation for the relations of friendship, solidarity, and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries. We are convinced that CSSR-Kampuchea relations and cooperation will continue to develop fruitfully and successfully for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries and the success of the socialist forces, peace, and progress in the world. On this occasion, we would like to affirm to you the firm solidarity of the Czechoslovak communists and workers for your efforts aimed at building a new society in your country and ensuring the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. [Text] [BK070742 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Jun 83]

LAO MEDIA DELEGATION--Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee, met with the Lao press, radio, and television delegation on 19 May at the office of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. The delegation was led by Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission, and chairman of the Press, Radio, and Television Commission of the LPDR. Thongpeng Souklaseng, LPDR Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea; Vietnamese experts; and cadres of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission and the Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People also attended the meeting, which was held in a happy and cordial atmosphere with great solidarity, friendship, and proletarian internationalism. [Summary] [BK231659 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 May 83]

SRV BATTALION SMASHED--On 10 June, a Vietnamese battalion attempted to attack us at Hill 107 in western Leach battlefield but was smashed and pushed back by our national army and guerrillas. We killed 20 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 29 others for a total of 49 casualties. We destroyed a B-40 rocket launcher and four AK's. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the western Leach battlefield! [Text] [BK150345 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 83]

ATTACK ON HILL 442--On 10 June, our national army and guerrillas attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position at Hill 442 in western Leach battlefield. During this battle, we killed 24 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 29 others. We destroyed 45 weapons, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a Goryunov machinegun, 13 AK's, 50 trenches, and a quantity of materiel. We seized a B-40 rocket launcher, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a 60-mm mortar, three AK's, 34 Soviet mines, 236 hand grenades, 36 60-mm mortar shells, 92 B-40 rockets, 60 cases of 12.7-mm ammunition, 16 cases of Goryunov ammunition, and a quantity of materiel. On 11 June, a Vietnamese company assisted by artillery attempted to take the position at Hill 442 from us, but they were pushed back by our forces. We killed five wounded four more Vietnamese soldiers. During these two battles, we killed 29 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 33 others, for a total of 62 casualties. We destroyed five B-40 rocket launchers, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a Goryunov machinegun, 13 AK's, 50 trenches, and a quantity of materiel. We seized a B-40 rocket launcher, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a 60-mm mortar, three AK's, 34 Soviet mines, 236 hand grenades, 36 60-mm mortar shells, 92 B-40 rockets, 60 cases of 12.7-mm ammunition, 16 cases of Goryunov ammunition, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated and completely controlled this Hill 442 position. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the western Leach battlefield! [Text] [BK150308 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 83]

PURSAT BATTLEFIELD FOR MAY--In May, our comrades-in-arms on the Pursat battlefield killed 36 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 31 others for a total of 67 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 185,000 punji stakes and dug 210 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pursat battlefield! [Text] [BK190358 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jun 83]

SRV POSITIONS 'LIBERATED'--Following attacks by our national army and guerrillas to cut their lines of communications and deplete their forces, on 15 June, unable to endure further, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers posted at the (Moan Rongav) and Toteh Bak Company positions on the Chhep battlefield, were forced to flee and abandon these two positions. We liberated and took complete control of these positions. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Chhep battlefield! [Text] [BK190530 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Jun 83]

SRV CASUALTIES IN WESTERN REGION--Last June, our comrades-in-arms on the western region battlefield killed 95 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 57 others, made and planted 85,000 punji stakes, and dug 180 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the western region battlefield! [Text] [BK210230 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 83]

SRV PLATOON AMBUSHED--On 8 June, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese platoon moving from Robornh to O Svay in Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield. As soon as the Vietnamese were in our ambush, we opened fire on them, killing five and wounding another five for a total of 10 casualties. The remaining soldiers fled back. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield! [Text] [BK140319 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jun 83]

VILLAGES LIBERATED--On 10 June, our national army and guerrillas attacked, liberated, and occupied a Vietnamese company position (Choam Svay) village and three villages--(Boeng), (Choam Svay), and (Samraong) villages--east of Sandan District seat, Kompong Thom Provinces. We seized one M-40, three B-41's, one 30-mm machine gun, two M-79's, three RPD machine guns, 32 AK's, one carbine and a quantity of ammunition and materiel. Long live our courageous and valiant national army and guerrillas and people in Sandan District, Kompong Thom Province! [Text] [BK160419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Jun 83]

LVEA POSITION--After liberating Lvea position, we continued to attack the defense network at this position. As a result, we killed eight enemy soldiers and wounded 27 others, and destroyed various kinds of weapons, 50 military structures, 90 trenches, two trucks, four ammunition and supply depots, and two rice mills. We seized a quantity of paddy, rice, and salt, and five maps. On 6 June, the enemies attacked us in an attempt to regain this position. They set out from Me Chba, (Boeng Pra), and Toek Sap in a three-pronged formation assisted by two tanks and five trucks. We completely scattered this force. As a result, we killed 20 enemy soldiers and wounded 31 others, and destroyed a quantity of weapons and military supplies. In sum, we killed or wounded 86 enemy soldiers. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas, and people of the South Sisophon battlefield! [Text] [BK120246 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Jun 83]

SAMPHAN'S MEETING JAPAN'S ABE CITED--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Vice President and Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan, who are attending the Sixth UNCTAD meeting, held talks in Belgrade and exchanged views on the Kampuchean



situation. According to the Japanese Jiji news agency, during the talks, Khieu Samphan briefed Shintaro Abe in details about the military situation in Kampuchea in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and expressed the hope that Japan will continue to support the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Shintaro Abe said Japan respects and implements the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean problem. If Vietnam does not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, then Japan will not provide economic aid to Vietnam. [Text] [BK091349 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 9 Jun 83]

WESTERN BATTLEFIELD COMBAT--Last April, our comrades in arms on the Western battlefield killed 16 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 14 others, made and planted 850,000 new punji stakes, and dug 180 new punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas and people of the Western battlefield! [Text] [BK190938 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 May 83]

SRV FORCES AMBUSHED--On 14 May, our national army and guerrillas intercepted two Vietnamese regiments which attempted to retake Khvav village, in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, from us. As soon as the Vietnamese enemy soldiers were inside our ambush, we opened fire from the front, back, and the side, killing nine of them and wounding 16 others for a total of 25 casualties, including a regiment commander killed and another one wounded. The remaining forces fled. We seized three DK 82 shells, two B-40 rockets, two B-41 rockets, 200 rounds of Goryunov machinegun ammunition, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, a handgrenade, five pairs of shoes, five sacks of rice, and a quantity of other material. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province! [Text] [BK011049 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 May 83]

SRV 'GENOCIDAL POLICY'--In Svay Rieng Province, since their invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have massacred, robbed, and starved our people in all areas throughout this province. They are carrying on this genocidal policy in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race in this province. They are arresting and massacring our people every day; destroying our palm trees, coconut trees and other crops; and robbing our people of their property, rice, oxen, buffalo, seeds, and farm tools in an attempt to starve our Khmer people to death, exterminate our race, and annex Svay Rieng Province for Vietnam. As in other areas throughout the country, our people in Svay Rieng Province will never allow the Vietnamese aggressors to annex Svay Rieng Province or any other territory in our Kampuchean fatherland as they annexed Kampuchea Kraom [former Khmer territory now part of Southern Vietnam]. Our people pledge to defend our sacred territory forever by uniting and joining hands with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and [words indistinct] Kampuchean [word indistinct] against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators until all of them are driven out of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland. ["News commentary": "The Vietnamese Aggressors Are Carrying on Their Genocidal Policy in Svay Rieng Province in an Attempt To Exterminate Our Kampuchean Race and Annex Our Territory in This Province"] [Text] [BK280551 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 May 83]

THREE VILLAGES TAKEN--On 25 May, our national army and guerrillas attacked, liberated, and took control of three villages--Prey Totoeng, Kouk Dong, and Prasat Vat Ek villages--situated between 4 and 6 km east of Battambang market. On 31 May, we liberated and controlled two more villages--(Siem Ek) and Prek Dor, 2 km from Don Teav, north of Battambang town. In all, we liberated and took complete control of these five villages east and north of Battambang town. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Battambang battlefield! [Text] [BK070147 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 83]

SRV TROOPS TRANSPORTED--On 28 May the Vietnamese enemy transported its troops along Route 7 and across Route 6 to the battlefield in western Kampuchea. There were 100 truckloads of these Vietnamese enemy troops. We are well aware of the Vietnamese tricks. They are very cunning and most barbarous. However, whatever their tricks, our people and the national army will continue fighting them until they are scattered and forced to implement the UN resolutions demanding that they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. [Text] [BK070414 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 83]

GUERRILLAS DESTROY SRV POSITION--On 31 May our national army and guerrillas attacked and destroyed a company position of the Vietnamese enemy at (O Kdat), Srang commune, Kong Pisei District, in Kompong Speu Province. We killed 9 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 13 others for a total of 22 casualties. The remaining soldiers fled from this position; three of them went right back to Vietnam. We seized eight AK's, an AR-15, a CKC, and a large quantity of military supplies. We liberated and gained complete control of this position. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province! [Text] [BK070218 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 83]

GUERRILLAS LIBERATE SISOPHON POSITIONS--Following repeated attacks by our national army and guerrillas on many other Vietnamese positions along Mongkolborei River, on 29 May we liberated and controlled Balang Village. On 13 May the Vietnamese enemy was compelled to abandon another four positions: a battalion position at (Sangke Vear) Village and company positions at (Chamnaom), (Suos), and (Ta Ma) Villages. In all, we liberated and gained complete control of five Vietnamese enemy's positions. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the South Sisophon battlefield! [Text] [BK070130 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 83]

MESSAGE SENT TO DK--Recently, Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, received a message from Tonye Mbog Felix, minister of foreign affairs of Cameroon [name and title as heard], expressing profound thanks and warm friendship toward our Democratic Kampuchea. The message reads, among other things: I am very pleased to receive your message on the occasion of my country's national day. I sincerely thank you for this message. Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to express my satisfaction over the friendly relations and good cooperation that exist between our two countries. I assure you that my country will continue to make effort in order to further

strengthen our friendship and cooperation and to safeguard peace and social justice in the world. Please accept my highest regards. [Text] [BK041146 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Jun 83]

MAY COMBAT ON SAMLOT BATTLEFIELD--Last May, our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 136 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 124 others, made and planted 860,000 punji stakes, and dug 2,200 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield! [Text] [BK100439 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Jun 83]

AMBUSH OF SRV CONVOY--On 15 May, our national army and guerrillas ambushed three trucks carrying Vietnamese troops from Angkor Krau to Banteay Srei, Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province. We set one truck ablaze and damaged another, killing 23 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 12 others. We seized three AK's and destroyed some weapons. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas and people in Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province. [Text] [BK090428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 83]

SRV POSITION TAKEN--Following our repeated attacks, on 10 May Vietnamese soldiers at (Ta Siev) position Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province, were compelled to withdraw from this position. We completely liberated it and took control. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas and people in Siem Reap District of Siem Reap Province! [Text] [BK050425 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 83]

ARMY, GUERRILLAS LIBERATE TWO POSITIONS--On 4 June our national army and guerrillas attacked two Vietnamese company positions at (Reang Tul) on Pursat battlefield. We killed 35 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 22 others. We destroyed five RPD's, three B-40's, a 12.7-mm machinegun, six M-79's, three AR-15's, 10 AK's, an ammunition depot, 32 trenches and 36 military barracks. We seized three AK's and liberated these two positions. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas and people on the Pursat battlefield! [Text] [BK090408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 83]

MOZAMBIQUE DROUGHT VICTIMS--Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has recently expressed his profound sympathy over the serious material damages caused by drought in Mozambique. In a message to Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Mozambique, Heng Samrin says: We want to convey to you and through you to the drought victims our sorrowful condolences and the expression of our consistent solidarity feelings. We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the vanguard party Frelimo that you preside, the fraternal Mozambique people will certainly overcome all the consequences of this natural calamity. [Text] [BK051225 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 4 Jun 83]

CONDOLENCES SENT TO ETHIOPIA--Phnom Penh, 4 Jun (SPK)--At the news that drought had claimed a good number of victims in the northern part of Socialist Ethiopia, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent a message of sympathy to Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Administrative and Military Council, and commander in chief of the said country's revolutionary army. We would like to ask you to receive and convey to the fraternal government and people of Ethiopia, in particular to the victim inhabitants, our sad condolences and the expression of our indestructible sentiments of solidarity during this unfortunate circumstance, said the message. [Text] [BK041408 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 4 Jun 83]



SEYCHELLOIS LEADERS GREETED--Phnom Penh, 5 Jun (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, sent his warmest greetings in a message to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of his country's National Day. We are very happy to see that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the PRK and the Republic of Seychelles are strengthened and expanded in every passing day in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and reaction for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and the world and for prosperity and well-being of the respective countries, the message emphasizes. On the same occasion, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, also addressed a message of warm greetings to his Seychellois counterpart, Maxime Ferrari. [Text] [BK051014 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 5 Jun 83]

NATIONAL RADIO DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK)--A delegation of the Voice of the Kampuchean People left Phnom Penh this morning for Bucharest where it will attend the 36th international radio and television conference which will be held from 17 to 20 May. It is led by Director General UN Dara. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 14 May 83 BK]

TRADE DELEGATION IN LAOS--Phnom Penh, 23 May (SPK)--Kampuchea's trade delegation led by Sam Sambat, director of the Kampuchean trade company, paid a friendship visit to Laos from 14-21 May. It met with the Lao trade delegation to discuss the intensification of trade exchanges between the two countries. The Kampuchean delegation was received by Trade Minister Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the LPRP Central Committee. [Text] [BK231659 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0356 GMT 23 May 83]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--At the invitation of the KUFNCD National Council, a delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front led by Gorgui Tataliev, head of the front's International Relations Department, arrived in Phnom Penh on 9 May for a friendship visit to Kampuchea. It was greeted on its arrival by Minh Khin, deputy general secretary of the KUFNCD National Council, and other personalities. Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present on that occasion. [Text] [BK150340 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1446 GMT 12 May 83]

DELEGATION BACK FROM MOZAMBIQUE--Phnom Penh, 14 May (SPK)--The KPRP delegation led by Rongthornmea Kaisan, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Koh Kong provincial party committee, recently returned to Phnom Penh after attending the fourth congress of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party of the People's Republic of Mozambique from 26 to 30 April. During its stay in Mozambique, the Kampuchean delegation had cordial talks with Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo party. The delegation also took part in the international labor day celebration. [Excerpt] [BK150340 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 14 May 83]

LAO NATIONAL RADIO GIFT--Phnom Penh, 20 May (SPK)--On 19 May a ceremony was held in Prek Eng Commune, Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, to hand over a series of loudspeakers--a gift from the Lao National radio. The gift was handed over by Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the LPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the State Committee for press, radio, and television of Laos.

Van Sunheng, acting director general of the Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People; Yem Yan, acting chairman of Kandal provincial people's revolutionary committee; and Thongpeng Souklasant, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, attended the ceremony. On behalf of the Kampuchean people, Van Sunheng profoundly thanked the Lao national radio for the gift. The Lao ambassador thanked the people in Prek Eng Commune for their warm reception and said he is happy to see Lao-Kampuchean cooperation developing. [Summary] [BK231659 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 21 May 83]

JAPANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 23 May (SPK)--A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by former member of parliament Tanaka Yoshi, chairman of the association for knowledge of Afghanistan, arrived in Phnom Penh, 23 May, for an official friendship visit in Kampuchea. It was greeted upon its arrival by Tok Ti, chief of the KPRP External Relations Department and other personalities. [Text] [BK241340 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 23 May 83]

CSO: 4219/63

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR

Ambassador Evangelista Courtesy Visit

BK251249 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Vientiane, 25 May (KPL)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Philippines to Laos, Jose M. Evangelista, on May 23, paid a courtesy visit to Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs to bid farewell to the Lao minister after having completed his diplomatic mission here.

Ambassador Evangelista was accredited to Lao for more than eight years and is the diplomatic dean to Laos.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. Ambassador Evangelista, on this occasion thanked the Lao Government for having provided him facilities to accomplish his mission. He also seized this occasion to highly appraise the relations of friendship between the two countries.

The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoun Sipaseut, likewise thanked the ambassador's good work which contributed to the development of relations between Laos and Philippines.

Visit With Souphanouvong

BK261239 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Vientiane, 26 May (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the PSA of the Lao PDR, on May 25, received here Jose M. Evangelista, the ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines, who is about to end his diplomatic mission in Laos.

Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister, head of the presidential office was also with Souphanouvong to receive the guest.

The meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere, was dealt on the relations between Laos and the Philippines in the past as well as at the present time. President Souphanouvong also hailed the success of Jose M. Evangelista in fulfilling his diplomatic work during his stay in Laos.

CSO: 4200/654

CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR CHILDREN

Souphanouvong Delivers Message

BK011016 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Jun (OANA-KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the International Day for Children, expressed close concern and warm solicitude for children and their mothers throughout the country.

In his message addressed on June 1, Souphanouvong noted that the IDC celebration in Laos this year, as appealed in UN resolutions is being observed in festive atmosphere as the entire Lao people have just celebrated several historic days, such as the 28th anniversary of the LPRP, the 113d birth of Lenin, the 83d birth of Ho Chi Minh, and the 38th anniversary of victory over fascism", noted the president.

The party and state has consistently considered the children's education as great and important tasks in the cause of national socialist defense and construction and in carrying out the policy of peace, Souphanouvong appraised.

Through the long struggle full of hardship waged by the people, the president continued, it is noteworthy to see that, step-by-step, our children had enjoyed their basic rights and have a chance to be forged as socialist men." Since the founding of the Lao PDR [Peoples Democratic Republic], the policy on the caring for mothers and children has been continually promoted and implemented at different levels", appreciated the president.

On this occasion the president seized the opportunity to express warmest congratulations and appreciations on the good deeds and sacrifices done in the implementing of party and state policy on children's education and general care for them which are closely linked with the tasks of socialist construction as well as associated with the development of peace in SEA and the world", Souphanouvong underlined.

In the message, the president has further appealed for stronger unity and mutual assistance spirit among the entire Lao people of all nationalities in order to foil all dark plots of imperialism and international reaction.

### Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Cuban Gifts

BK011426 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Jun (KPL)--The Cuban Embassy to Laos yesterday presented children with toys to mark the International Day for Children.

The gifts were presented by L. Reyes Mas, Cuban ambassador to Lao, to Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Committee for the International Year for the Child.

The Lao and Cuban sides, on the occasion, pointed out the significance of the International Children's Day, stressing on the role and tasks of the children who will continue the work on socialist building.

Phoumi Vongvichit, thanked the Cuban Embassy and conveyed warm greetings to Fidel Castro, the beloved leader of Cuban people and to the party and government leaders as well as the Cuban people.

### Phoumi Vongvichit Address

BK021429 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Jun (KPL)--At the ceremony to celebrate the International Day for Children, Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Committee for the International Year for the Child, yesterday talked to mothers, kindergarten teachers and wet nurses attached to the Ministry of Education..

Among those present at the ceremony were Khampheng Boupha, member of the party CC, vice president of the above committee, president of the Mobilizing Committee of the LPWA [Lao Patriotic Women's Association].

P. Vongvichit, on the occasion, recapitulated the past year activities on children education and care closely guided by the party, and government.

The kindergarten teachers and wet nurses, on the occasion, were congratulated over their past activities.

The vice chairman further appealed for stronger unity and mutual assistance between the mothers, kindergarten, wet nurses and mass organizations, in order to improve and develop the work on children care.

CSO: 4200/654

## BRIEFS

TROOP MOVEMENT--According to reports from Laos, following the incident which involved the Vientiane puppet soldiers firing on Thai fishermen's vessels along the Mekong River on 22 May, the Vietnamese--who are currently occupying Laos--sent two regiments of their soldiers armed with all kinds of weapons to deploy along the border area. The Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets, who are stationed along the border area, have carried out activities from one area to another, to and fro, in an attempt to senselessly make new provocations along the border. The reports add that since the recent incident along the Thai Lao border, the Thai border defense forces have raised their vigilance at all times to prepare themselves to smash all acts of violation against Thai territory of the Vietnamese aggressor and expansionist soldiers and their Vientiane puppets. [Text] [BK011059 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2300 GMT 31 May 83]

ACTIVITIES OF LAO GUERRILLAS--Recently, Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas seized two AK's, three AR-15's and a quantity of materiel, after they exploded mines while a group of Vietnamese soldiers were carrying their malaria-affected colleagues from Kalum position. On 29 April, Lao nationalist guerrillas ambushed a group of Vietnamese soldiers moving from Kalum position to (Pev). Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. [Text] [BK021452 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Jun 83]

PRK DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS--The PRK Interior Ministry delegation led by its Deputy Minister Sin Song met and exchanged views with a delegation of the LPDR Interior Ministry led by Khamphon Boutdakham, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of interior, on 3 June in Vientiane. The meeting and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding. [Text] [BK130945 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 13 Jun 83]

CSO: 4206/88



## TURKISH GROUP SEEKS LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 28 May 83 p 3

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — Enka Holdings, a Turkish conglomerate which recently reached an agreement with the Malaysian Overseas Investment Corporation (Moic), is looking for long term investments in Malaysia.

"We would like to be a Malaysian company and establish our investments here, and these would continue for generations," Enka Chairman Mr Sarik Tara said.

Mr Tara, who arrived here on Tuesday for a three-day visit to prepare the groundwork for private sector co-operation between Malaysia and Turkey, said Malaysia is the first country outside the West Asian region to have formal direct contact with his group.

He said preparations were being made to develop private sector co-operation between the two countries.

As a first step, a joint working committee formed recently with two members each from Enka and Moic, would meet in the first week of June to fix the objectives as a basis for future co-operation.

Mr Tara, who is leading an 11-member Enka delegation here, has also had discussions with private concerns such as Promet, Ipoh Garden Panji Alam and Fernas.

He met the Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad on Wednesday.

The delegation's visit here resulted from the Prime Minister's

five-day visit to Turkey from May 12 to 16.

Mr Tara said that Enka was ready to establish factories in Malaysia as part of the transfer of technology.

However, he said, the market potential had to be studied first as the products manufactured would be export-oriented.

He mentioned the possibility of manufacture, of textiles, automobile spare parts, plastics and cement, as well food processing, for the purpose.

Enka the 46th largest construction company in the world, with a multi-billion dollar business turnover, has also been involved in trading, engineering and services for the last 25 years.

Another field that Enka was interested in was construction, Mr Tara said.

He said the group was noted for its construction management system.

The group's company, Enka Construction, had in principle entered into a joint venture agreement with promet for civil engineering works.

Enka Construction would also make a bid, its first in Malaysia, for phase two of the \$2.5 billion Port Klang Power Station, the largest in Southeast Asia, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1987.

Enka now was construction agreements worth \$1.6 billion in Turkey itself, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq and Jordan.

Meanwhile, Enka Construction has just established an office in Kuala Lumpur with Mr Mehmet Inre as its Area Manager.

## NATIONAL CAR JOINT VENTURE PACT SIGNED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 24 May 83 p 11

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.** — A joint venture agreement was signed today between the state-owned Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia (Hicom) and Mitsubishi of Japan to produce Malaysia's national car.

The joint venture calls for the formation of a new company named Proton (Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Sdn Bhd).

Hicom owns 70 per cent of it, while both Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (MMC) and Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) have a 15 per cent share.

Proton will undertake the manufacture of body parts and assembly in the initial stages, eventually going on to produce capital-intensive parts such as the engine, transmission and chassis.

Construction of the 34.8ha manufacturing plant in Shah Alam will begin next month and the first car is expected to roll off the line in mid-1985.

The plant is expected to produce 50,000 units by 1985, expanding to a full capacity of 120,000 units by 1990.

To avoid competition with the Malaysian car, Mitsubishi will stop the export of its 1200 and 1500cc cars to Malaysia next year, Mitsubishi Motors Corporation chairman, Dr Tomio Kuba, said today.

Hicom's chairman and chief executive, Tan Sri Jamil bin Mohamed Jan, said Proton will leave the manufacturing of the less complex parts and components to the local private sector.

The national car will start off with a 25 per cent local content, compared with an 15 per cent local content in Malaysian-assembled cars.

Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, introduced the idea of a Made-in-Malaysia car last October. The national car project is estimated to cost \$500 million.

The joint venture agreement was signed by Tan Sri Jamil, Dr Kuba, and MC's managing director Yushio Murita.

Four other agreements involving plant construction, supply of spare parts, shareholders' loan and technical assistance were also signed. — NST, AFP.



SECURITY SITUATION ALONG BORDER UNDER CONTROL

Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 14 May 83 p 3

[Text]

HAADYAI, Tues. — The security situation along the Malaysian-Thai border is very much under control and the activities of the Communist Party of Malaya have decreased, the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Peninsular Malaysia, Major-General Datuk Hashim Mohamed Ali, said.

He said that communist terrorist camps on the Thai side of the border had been captured and this had disrupted the communist terrorist organisation.

He said this after co-chairing the 43rd Malaysian-Thai Regional Border Committee (RBC) meeting in Songkla, 40 km from here, yesterday.

On the harassment of the military post in Bukit Berapit near Keruh on three occasions last month, he said the security forces would formulate a plan to wipe them out.

He said that the post did not suffer any damage, owing to the vigilance of the security forces.

Gen. Datuk Hashim said that manoeuvres or exercises would be carried out to eliminate communist terrorists in areas along the Keruh-Betung Road.

On the RBC meeting he said both sides were happy with the progress made since the previous RBC meeting in November last year.

CSO: 4200/633

## MUSLIMS URGED TO ACQUIRE TECHNICAL SKILLS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Jun 83 p 17

[Text]

MUSLIMS must act quickly to acquire technical knowledge and skills and keep abreast of changes if they wanted to keep up with the rest of the world, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today.

He warned that each minute the Muslim community hesitated in responding to technological changes might mean decades of efforts to achieve parity with others.

Opening a four-day international conference on the Islamic approach to technological development, the Malaysian Prime Minister stressed that Muslims could not remain indifferent to such progress.

"After centuries of backwardness and dependence, it is now time that Muslims improve their state of well-being and contribute to the international community by acquiring knowledge and technology," he said.

Although Muslims generally were a deprived group, there were Muslim countries endowed with natural resources.

There were also Muslims with skills and expertise.

What was lacking, Dr Mahathir said, was a

cooperative effort to use these resources for the common good.

He added that much of the responsibility of changing the attitude of Muslims towards obtaining greater technological knowledge lay with Muslim scholars.

He warned that as long as Muslim countries remained backward in technological development, they would continue to be dependent on and be influenced by other developed nations.

"Others will not help us forever; Others will not help when we most need help," he said.

## Image

"We can only depend on ourselves. In a world that is shaped by technology, our rejection of it can only lead to continuing weakness and possible extinction."

Dr Mahathir also regretted the tarnished image of Islam — which was painted as an obstacle to development.

Islam always encouraged its followers to acquire knowledge anywhere and of everything as the knowledge could help them understand the mysteries of creation.

Technological progress within the parameters of Islamic principles would never be wrong, he added.  
— NST.

## MALAYSIA SEES FORTUNE IN OIL PALM

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 3 Jun 83 Magazine p IV

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysians call the oil palm their golden crop for its resilience in a world recession that has bitten deeply into the prices and sales of almost every other commodity.

Palm oil products replaced rubber as the resource-rich country's third revenue earner last year after oil and timber.

And two scientific successes announced late last month seem to justify the government's description of the oil palm as a tree with over a hundred uses.

Malaysia's record output of 3.5 million tons of palm oil last year, used mainly for margarine, fats, lubricants, soaps, toiletries and plastics earned the country \$1.3 billion.

This was 0.4 percent less than in 1981 but the decline was negligible compared to falls of 28.5 percent in rubber earnings and of 30 percent in tin export receipts, according to the central bank.

Malaysia produces 80 percent of the world's palm oil and can boast that the range of its market has made the commodity less sensitive to the economic performance of the Western and Japanese economies. Last year, the Indian sub-continent alone took 800,000 tons.

"We made the right decision to push ahead with planting in

the early Sixties. We now feel palm oil can compete with other vegetable oils as well as animal fat in the world market," a senior primary industries ministry official said.

Palm oil now accounts for about 10 percent of the world edible oil exports and the government has predicted its share will continue to rise.

The government has forecast that output of crude palm oil (CPO) will be a record of 3.8 million tons this year and by 1985 it is expected to rise to 6.5 million tons.

Malaysia believes it can find markets and uses for as much as it can produce. Its confidence was boosted this month by the announcement that palm oil could be efficiently converted into diesel fuel.

The government is to set up a pilot plant after preliminary tests showed the fuel needed no engine conversion; produced no loss of power; less pollution loss corrosion and only a slight reduction of mileage.

Costs of converting palm oil into diesel were economically viable compared to current prices of crude palm stearin; which is cheaper than crude

palm oil, was used as the starting material, officials said.

Malaysia already produces some 130,000 barrels of high quality light crude oil per day but still had to import 1.52 million tons of diesel fuel from Singapore last year.

Current palm oil output would be sufficient to produce all the diesel fuel Malaysia needs. But officials see this renewable source of energy as a fall-back for the future when the oil begins to run out.

The country's palm oil refineries now take 58 percent of the country's crude palm oil output and the government would not want to disrupt the industry in the short-term.

The government is, however, more likely to put to productive use the successful harnessing of palm oil effluent as a source of electricity.

Palm oil scientists have produced a methane gas for electricity generation from the effluent that would cost less than that currently used.

Last year about 8.8 million tons of effluent flowed wastefully out of Malaysia's 183 palm oil mills; enough to generate about three percent of national electricity output.

## MEASURES PLANNED FOR BUMIPUTRA INDUSTRIES

Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 29 May 83 p 16

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — The Trade and Industry Ministry has introduced several measures to encourage Bumiputra investment in small scale industries.

The measures, announced by the Minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, include the financing of purchase of machinery and preparation of factories if the sites are provided by the State Governments.

He said this after a three-hour meeting with State Executive Councillors and Chairmen of State bumiputra participation units here that initially the plan would be carried out in Kedah and Kelantan.

Two factories would be set up, one to manufacture furniture and the other a food processing plant.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the two fields were the most popular industries among bumiputras.

The measures were expected to reduce the cost of production, he added.

If the scheme was successful it would be extended to other states.

The minister said the question of getting suitable sites

for industries was one of the major problems facing bumiputra entrepreneurs.

The problem could be overcome if the State Governments could relax the conditions relating to industrial sites for bumiputras.

Other measures announced by the Minister include priority in giving pioneer status, and locational incentives to Bumiputra entrepreneurs.

Tengku Rithauddeen said his ministry would continue to formulate strategies to encourage Bumiputra participation in equity, employment, distribution and business training.

The Bumiputra Participation Unit in the Ministry would continue to negotiate with leading firms to secure business opportunities for bumiputras.

He directed states which had yet to set up Bumiputra participation units to do so as soon as possible.

Tengku Rithauddeen said one of the problems of his Ministry was lack of feedback on the progress of efforts to step up Bumiputra participation in trade and industry.

SMUGGLERS JEOPARDIZE TIN INDUSTRY

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 27 May 83 p 23

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs.

— Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong today accused "irresponsible elements" of jeopardizing the tin industry by smuggling tin concentrates out of the country to evade export cutbacks.

"While the majority of those involved in the tin mining industry have been dutifully bearing the burden of export control, I am aware there are certain irresponsible elements who have been evading this burden for their own selfish, short-term gains," Datuk Leong said in his address to the Chamber of Mines, which represents tin miners in Malaysia.

He added that tin market stock figures rose by 10,000 tonnes between November last year and March this year despite estimates that the 36 per cent tin export cutback would produce a 15,000-tonne supply deficit this year.

Datuk Leong said this indicated the importance of ensuring that export control measures were effective.

He said the smuggling activities undermined the export controls and if left unchecked, might nullify the objectives of such measures.

Datuk Leong added that the government would not hesitate to deal severely with those who evaded the duty.

In the past year, Malaysia, the world's largest tin producer, has suffered badly from the world glut in the commodity and resultant falling prices.

According to Mines Department statistics, 84 mines were shut last year and almost 6,000 workers retrenched.

In the first two months this year, another 29 gravel pump mines and five dredges were forced to close and 734 workers were laid off. — UPI.

CSO: 4200/633

## PLIGHT OF RURAL POOR EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 17 May 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

SERDANG, Mon. — The various programmes implemented under the New Economic Policy and the Fourth Malaysia Plan aimed at poverty eradication have not attained the degree of success which the Government had hoped for, Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

Rubber smallholders, padi farmers and fishermen were still left far behind when compared with urban dwellers, the Acting Prime Minister said.

"Let us admit that the gap between the rural poor and the urban dwellers is widening," he said when opening the regional seminar on Extension and Rural Development Strategies at the Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (UPM) here.

A total of 350 participants are attending the five-day seminar, jointly organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Institute of Public Administration (Intan) and UPM.

They include those from South Korea, the Netherlands, Indonesia,

the Philippines, Nigeria and the United States.

Datuk Musa said that when the NEP and the FMP were formulated, the Government thought that it had the answer to the problems of eradication of rural poverty.

He said the results so far had not been satisfactory.

He hoped the participants who had come from various countries would compare notes on the failures and problems they faced in efforts to uplift the rural economy so that they could come out with some recommendations for its solution.

Datuk Musa said that at most seminars and conferences, participants tends to present "the success story" of their countries and hide their failures and problems.

The Malaysian Government under the leadership of Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad had adopted a new trend by telling the people its failures and shortcomings "and work from there onwards," he said.

Datuk Musa listed four key issues which

the experts needed to pay attention to in finding the solutions to the problems of raising the living standard of the rural folk.

They included the problem of urban migration of the rural folk, lack of input of funds, education and training facilities, motivation of extension works and the attitudinal change in the extension workers and the rural dwellers themselves.

Datuk Musa said the drift of rural youths to the cities had resulted in an acute shortage of labour in rural areas.

He spoke on the need to establish non-formal training facilities for youth in the rural areas in specific fields where they could later contribute to the economic and social development in their areas.

Such training centres could cater not only to dropouts but also those who failed to secure places in institutions of higher learning, he said.

He said that the core of the problem was how to change the attitude of the extension workers and the rural people themselves.

Datuk Musa also said that tobacco farming in

the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia was getting more organised and modernised because the extension workers were always on the spot to assist the farmers.

They were willing to go out late at night to check on their crops against pest or diseases because the returns were lucrative, he said.

Datuk Musa said an extension worker needed to understand the rural people and their problems from their point of view before he could motivate them to participate in development programmes.

By being on the spot, he should not think in terms of living in a nice and comfortable house but instead should be prepared to be up at night to serve the people, he said.

Officials in the districts, including district officers, should provide leadership by example to enable the people to appreciate and participate in the Government's development efforts, he said.

Datuk Musa said the rural people should not be forced into doing something which they were unfamiliar with.



## BRIEFS

RICE IMPORTS DECLINE—Kuala Lumpur, Fri.—Malaysia has to import 384,000 tonnes of rice this year. However, the amount is less than last year's total import of 391,088 tonnes, according to the latest edition of the National Padi and Rice Authority (LPN) magazine, PARAS. The import was necessary because Malaysia's rice production last year was 1.374 million tonnes compared with its rice consumption of 1.758 million tonnes. The magazine says actions have been taken to implement the Government policy of importing rice from several sources and to consider its balance of trade with the exporting countries. Malaysia has agreed to buy 50,500 tonnes of rice from Pakistan and the supply is expected to arrive this month. Another 20,000 tonnes of rice from Burma is scheduled to arrive between June and September. [as published] Meanwhile, LPN Chairman Datuk Haji Basir Ismail in an interview with the magazine felt that criticisms that the authority was inefficient would die off as its staff had proven their capability in carrying out their work. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur THE NATIONAL ECHO in English 14 May 83 p 2]

CSO: 4200/633

PHILIPPINES

AMERICAN CONNECTION IN OLONGAPO MURDERS HINTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] A judge of the Bulacan regional trial court yesterday asked the Ministry of Justice to investigate the "mysterious killings" of 26 Olongapo residents, saying they appear to be "liquidation and salvage actions."

Judge Gualberto dela Llana of Olongapo City wrote Justice Minister Ricardo C. Puno that the killings were perpetrated between March 8, 1980, and Jan. 3, 1983.

Dela Llana also deplored "the continuous inaction of the local leaders" to stop the killings.

"If the motive for the killings is to protect American servicemen and give them unmolested time in their R and R (rest and recreation) activities, then, this, indeed, is anti-Filipino." Dela Llana added.

CSO: 4200/649

## FOREIGN LOAN CEILING SET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 May 83 p 12

[Text]

The ceiling on new foreign borrowings by the Philippines may be maintained at \$2 billion annually over the next three years, reliable government sources said yesterday.

They said the amount was consistent with the capacity of the economy to absorb new foreign loans as well as with the need to limit the expansion of the country's international debt now standing at almost \$18 billion.

For the first time, the monetary board of the Central Bank last year adopted a ceiling of \$2.0 billion on new foreign borrowings in 1983 which was lower than the \$2.4 billion actually incurred the previous year.

Not only will new foreign borrowings be subject to a fixed ceiling

but approvals of such new loans will have to be governed by stricter guidelines of the Central Bank to see to it that such loans are obtained only by borrowers undertaking projects which have been previously screened by the government.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata indicated the size of the country's new foreign borrowings next year when he said that the government will try to convince the consultative group of creditor countries for \$1.0 billion in official development assistance for 1984.

The other \$1 billion may be earmarked for commercial loans which include supplier's credits.

At the same time, the CB wants to see to

it that the outstanding short-term debts, placed at over \$4 billion at the end of 1982, do not increase so much. In fact, the plan was to keep the level, with allowance only for seasonal fluctuations.

However, the debt service ratio will strictly be adhered to keeping it always at below the 20 per cent statutory ceiling, reckoned as a percentage of the country's total foreign exchange receipts for the immediately preceding year.

One effective check on new foreign loans has been the deliberate CB policy to let the peso-dollar rate depreciate gradually. Prospective borrowers are naturally discouraged from incurring foreign loans when the peso is rapidly losing

in value vis-a-vis the US dollar.

At the same time, the new policy adopted by the investment coordinating committee of the National Economic and Development authority requiring prior approval of all major national projects (costing P300 million up) by both the public and private sectors would have the effect of checking on new foreign loans.

Under this policy, approval by the IOC is now a pre-condition to securing foreign loans and guarantees in both government and private financial institutions.

It is also a requirement for the approval of a foreign loan from the monetary board of the CB.

## ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 May 83 p 25

[Article by Loreto Cabañes]

[Text]

The National Power Corporation (NPC) is raising two Eurodollar loans totalling \$200 million this year to finance a portion of the additional cost of the 620-megawatt nuclear power plant project now under construction in Betan.

The first loan of \$100 million is now being arranged by the American Express International Banking Corporation, with most of the syndicate members being American banks.

It is reportedly an eight-year loan with a four-year grace period (inclusive). The loan will be divided into two portions, one with an interest rate spread based on the six-month London interbank offered rate (Libor), and the other based on the US prime rate.

Gabriel Y. Itchon, NPC president, disclosed in an interview that the NPC has also given the mandate to Citibank, through its London-based merchant bank of Citicorp International Group, to raise the equivalent of \$100 million in Swiss francs.

This Swiss loan reportedly carries similar terms as those for the first one although its interest spread is based on the Swiss reference rate.

Itchon said that NPC will still need another \$200 million in commercial loan in addition to these two loans to complete the nuclear power project.

He said NPC plans to raise this final loan component in two packages in 1984.

The cost overrun for the nuclear project was

estimated at \$700 million, brought about largely by increased financial charges on foreign loans during construction, the additional safety measures put into the plant design, as well as the delay in the construction.

From an original cost of \$1.2 billion, the nuclear power plant project, which is designed to generate 620 megawatt of electricity equivalent to about 30 per cent of the power supply of the Luzon grid by the time it comes into operation, is now estimated to cost \$1.9 billion.

Itchon said that about \$1.5 billion of the project cost represents foreign borrowings from the Export-Import Bank of the United States, various foreign banking con-

sortium and supplier's credit.

Started in 1978, the construction of the power plant has been delayed by about 18 months when it was temporarily suspended as a Presidential commission investigated its safety aspect following the accident at the nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

Its start-up schedule was eventually set back by two years. The nuclear plant is scheduled to be completed next year, with test firing of the reactor scheduled by August next year.

Barring any technical difficulty, the reactor will undergo test runs starting August. Commercial operations are expected to commence by early part of 1985.

MORE GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR MARINDUQUE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jun 83 pp 10, 9

[Text]

A LARGE chunk of the government loans worth about P5.4 billion to Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp. (MMIC) will be converted into equity to make it profitable.

The MMIC, saddled with about P10 billion in borrowings, cannot live with its existing debts. There has to be a debt to equity conversion, according to chairman Cesar Zalamea of the Development Bank of the Phils. (DBP).

The government exposure in the MMIC represents loans and other credit accommodations granted by the DBP and the Philippine National Bank (PNB), another state-owned bank.

The two state-owned banks have, thus far, extended about P5.4 billion worth of financial assistance to the MMIC, a nickel-copper-cement producer.

THE proposed debt to equity conversion for MMIC, much like the controversial rehabilitation program for the Construction and Development Corp. of the Phils. (CDCP), will be finalized and ready next week.

The DBP head added that the company is expected to show operating income this year because of the successful conversion of MMIC's energy source from fuel oil to coal.

However, high financial charges on existing

debts are expected to wipe out the projected operating income.

MMIC already has accumulated deficit of P3.6 billion, because of successive losses from previous year's operations. Since it started operations in 1976, the company made money only in 1979 because of the soaring prices for metals.

In a recent internally-circulated report, MMIC lost another P783 million in the first three months this year. Nickel operations in Surigao accounted for 83 percent or P650 million of total loss.

At the rate the company is losing money, the report said this year's deficit may even surpass its 1982 net loss of P1.9 billion.

However, Zalamea and Jesus S. Cabarrus, MMIC chairman and president, respectively, denied reports the company was eyeing a permanent shut-down of its nickel and copper operations. It said it has no intentions of closing or shutting down any of its operations.

On the contrary, they said, it has completed a major capital investment program exceeding \$110 million, designed to reduce production costs and raise operating efficiencies.

CABINET TO HOLD BUDGET; GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS DOWN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Text] The ceiling for the 1984 national budget will be held to P57 billion, some P3.8 billion or 7.1 per cent higher than the current year's operational outlay of P53.2 billion. Minister of the Budget Manuel Alba announced at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

The proposed ceiling, equivalent to 13.1 per cent of the estimated 1984 gross national product, is designed to reduce the budget deficit, resulting in an easing of the national debt burden.

The Cabinet said this would give a measure of flexibility in expenditures in anticipation of the continuing global economic recovery.

In repairing the budget proposal, the ministers took into account the projection that the national eco-

nomy would grow by four per cent in 1984.

It was pointed out that by holding down the budget, government borrowings would be similarly reduced.

Thus, the private sector would have a bigger bite of credit resources, putting it in a better position to meet the challenges of the expected economic upturn.

The budget proposal would also support the government program to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit. President Marcos recently issued an order to minimize importations.

Alba said the 1984 budget would be supported by expected revenues of P45.9 billion and gross borrowings of P14.4 billion.

He said it was significant that the various ministries and agencies submitted relatively conservative budget requirements.

Together, these budget proposals totalled P92.6 billion for 1984 — much less than the P115 billion estimates submitted last year for the 1983 programs.

Alba said this indicated that the fiscal restraint measures were duly recognized by the government offices.

Still, these budget demands of the ministries will be cut to virtually half when the Cabinet, together with the Bataasang Pambansa committee on appropriations, meet today to deliberate on the proposals.

The budget hearings will go on up to June 20.

The findings will be the basis for the general appropriations bill to be submitted to President Marcos and then presented to the legislature when it opens July 27.

Hearings on ministry budgets will be from today to June 15. On corporate budget allocations, hearings will be held from June 17 to 20.



COLUMNIST ANALYSES VISAYAN POLITICS

Cebu City THE VISAYAN HERALD in English 16 May 83 pp 4, 14

[Article by Joseph Y. Punay: "The Political Pot Sizzles Now"]

[Text] With the elections for the Batasan Pambansa for 1984 in sight, the eyes of this nation are again focussed on Central Visayas or Region 7. When this region comes to mind, the association of thought immediately harbors on Pusyon Bisaya, and when the thought of Pusyon Bisaya strikes the mind, it often leads the thinker to confusion. Then it rhymes: Pusyon and confusion. In fact, I think, the Pusyon won because of confusion at the Comelec."

So confusion has a way of making things happen.

But make no mistake about it. In Cebu political history, this creature called Pusyon had already struck twice and really struck hard. First, there was the Osmena-Cuenco Pusyon in the late 1950's that wrested local political control from Presidential intervention. Then in 1978, the Pusyon Bisaya astonished the world with its performance in Central Visayas where the Administration suffered political debacle. Of course, any Pusyon or coalition of any political group or party, is normally attended by significant confusion, and this could be the ingredient that produces results.

A New Pusyon has just been announced by former Cebu Congressman Antonio V. Cuenco composed of five Cebu Opposition groups, and the personalities included as named by the former lawmaker, seem formidable.

Look at the line-up: Former Sen. John Osmena, Assemblymen Hilario Davide Jr. and Filemon Fernandez, Migs Enriquez, Nap Rama, Tony Cuenco, Marcelo Fernan, Inday Nita Cortes-Daluz, Orlando Fua Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang, Dr. Cicero Calderon and Jose Ancneta. Except for the last two names and that of Cabangbang perhaps, all the rest are fine bets. If they are given privilege on block voting the last two may be carried.

But why do the Opposition groups look at their chances as a "rosy" picture? The status of the national economy will play a pressure in favor of the Opposition in the coming elections. In fact, the Opposition is encouraging the talk of an alleged demand by our international creditors like the World Bank that our loans will be granted provided the Assembly must have at least 30%

from the Opposition in its composition. The World Bank is reportedly afraid that if this composition in the Assembly is not achieved, the Philippines might experience an upheaval such as a revolution not "from the top", but from the bottom, and in such a situation, the Philippines may not be able to pay its debt. Whether true or not, this kind of talk is going around especially in Manila circles. So where will the 30% come from?

The answer can be quite simple, or at least, it can be simplified. From Region I to Region IV the KBL can't afford to give way. In Region V (Bicol), Kit Tatad's leadership can swing Opposition votes, while in Region VI and VIII, the Benedictos, the Ronos, and the Romualdezes won't allow it. So Region VII and the Regions of northern Mindanao are "open country" to the Opposition.

Will there be any confusion?

CSO: 4200/650

## PHILIPPINES

### URBAN PROPAGANDA AIDS NPA RECRUITING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 May 83 p 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] The underground movement has set up new propaganda connections in urban centers to back up their recruitment offensive this year, seized documents revealed yesterday.

The documents also showed that the main target of the underground propaganda are areas "where intellectuals are at times cooperative or gullible on issues raised against the government."

Army rangers also seized powerful explosives in a lightning raid on a hide-out in barangay Sta. Rosa, Villareal, Western Samar.

Five rebels were captured during the encounter. They were identified in a report of the 20th army ranger battalion to Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, army chief, as Emiliano Uruza, Elpidio Uruza, Michael Ojida, Jovencio Sever and Rogelio Ramirez.

The seized documents describe the rationale of shifting propaganda targets.

Instructions from the rebel hierarchy showed that rebel recruitment officers are to be "strictly selective and that no prospective recruit shall be admitted without first undergoing thorough background check."

The stringent requirement may have been prompted by the reverses suffered lately by rebel fronts, where recruits easily breakdown when captured by government troops, military analysts said.

The five captured rebels who were custodians of the seized documents confirmed the intensification of the recruitment and anti-government propaganda of their commands in areas where government presence is "weak."

A secret rebel memorandum listed army engineers among the priority targets of rebel liquidation squads "because they are the living antidote to the movement."

An evaluation report submitted by Ramas to Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, showed that army engineers got the ire of the underground movement "for linking remote barangays and towns to main roads."

The road link of remote areas has checked the movement of rebel bands on sabotage missions, intelligence operatives said.

CSO: 4200/636

CARDINAL ROSALES DIES OF CANCER

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**JULIO R. Cardinal Rosales**, 77, retired archbishop of Cebu, died at 4:40 a.m. yesterday of cancer of the liver, exactly 56 years to the day he was ordained to the Catholic priesthood.

He was ordained on June 2, 1927, in Calbayog, Samar.

On his bedside at the Cebu Doctors Hospital when he died were his brother, former Sen. Decoroso Rosales, immediate members of his family, Msgr. Pedro Dian, his nephew and bishop of Tagum, Davao del Norte, and Dr. Manuel Lim, his personal physician.

**PRESIDENT MARCOS** mourned the passing of Cardinal Rosales whom he described as "a leader and pastor among us from the beginning of his ministry until his death."

The President said the late cardinal was not only a man of the Church who "saw his mission as fundamentally lying in providing spiritual comfort and direction to his flock, but also a leader with a deep understanding and care for the betterment of the lot of his countrymen."

Jaime L. Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, said Cardinal Rosales was "a lot of things to a lot of people, an orator with a silver tongue, a benefactor with a golden heart, musician with the soul and sensitivity of an artist."

...

**MSGR. DIAN**, the cardinal's administrator, said the burial has been tentatively set for Monday, June 6. The Cebu archbishop will formally notify Pope John Paul II of the cardinal's death, he said.

The cardinal, all dressed up in his religious habit as prince of the church, now lies in state at the Cebu Metropolitan Cathedral where he will be buried in a mausoleum behind the sacristy beside his cousin, the late Msgr. Lino Gonzaga, bishop of Zamboanga.

Dr. Lim said the cardinal's ailment was detected as early as October last year. Rosales was flown to the Sloan Kettering Memorial Hospital in New York for liver operation last Christmas.

Cebu Auxiliary Archbishop Manuel Salvador said the cardinal had "apparently chosen the day of his ordination as also the day he wanted to meet the lord."

Ordained in 1927, Cardinal Rosales was elevated bishop of Tagbilaran, Bohol, on Sept. 21, 1946, and later Cebu archbishop on Feb. 19, 1950.

He retired as Cebu archbishop on Sept. 18, 1981, upon reaching the age of 75.

Rosales was named cardinal by the Holy See on March 28, 1969, and had participated in two conclaves that elected two popes during his lifetime.

Cebu Gov. Eduardo Gullas and Cebu City Mayor Florentino S. Solon led

thousands of Cebuanos in mourning the death of the cardinal.

"The Cebuanos will miss the cardinal for his long dedicated years of services to Cebu," Guillen said.

...

THE PRESIDENT'S statement follows:

"We mourn in the passing of His Eminence Julio Cardinal Rosales the close of a religious ministry and vocation that for nearly six decades had been a source of so much comfort, counsel and service to our people and our country.

"But even in this sad time of mourning, because of the faith he worked so hard to foster and propagate among us, we know and we believe that he passes on to God and among us his works and his teaching which will abide and endure.

"As with many men of the Church, his career began with a vocation embraced from boyhood. But he was exemplary in that he carried his vocation to the very pinnacles of achievement, service and leadership, culminating in his elevation to the high office of Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church.

"From the very beginning of his ministry to its close, he was a leader and a pastor among us. And it was something of a privilege for us in government to have worked with him on many occasions for causes of deep importance to the well-being of our people. If he was a man of the Church who saw his mission as

fundamentally lying in providing spiritual comfort and direction to his flock, he was also a leader with a deep understanding and care for the betterment of the lot of his countryman. And he did more for the parishes, the dioceses and the See of Cebu which he served than we can all truly know and acknowledge.

"At the passing of lay leaders among us, it is our custom to express our deep sympathies to the wife and children he leaves behind. In the case of Cardinal Rosales who forsook the comforts of family life for a life in the Church, it is to the parishes he served and to ourselves that we should perhaps make this expression of solicitude, for in the truest sense of the word, we are the family he has left behind."

...

STATEMENT of Cardinal Sin on the death of Cardinal Rosales

"His Eminence, Julio R. Cardinal Rosales, was a lot of things to a lot of people, an orator with a silver tongue, a benefactor with a golden heart, a musician with the soul and sensitivity of an artist.

"But, to all men, particularly to those of us who were his colleagues in the episcopacy and the priestly ministry, he, above everything else was a holy man, a tireless worker in the vineyards of the Lord.

"The Church in the Philippines has lost a leader, and deeply mourn his passing."



OVER 1,000 GUNS STOLEN FROM PC ARMORY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] **THE GOVERNMENT** has uncovered a well-organized gun-running syndicate tagged as responsible for the pilferage of more than 1,000 assorted guns from the PC Region IX armory in Zamboanga City, which were later sold to outsiders at prices ranging from P2,000 to P7,000 each.

The operation of the syndicate was exposed following the arrest of seven PC soldiers who admitted involvement in the pilferage.

...

**INITIAL** investigation conducted by the PC inspector general's office on orders of Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief, showed that the pilfered firearms included 135 carbines; 123 Garand rifles; 83 Thompson submachineguns; five M-203 grenade launchers; 603 M-16 armalite rifles; 191 M-1 rifles; three Browning automatic rifles; two .50 caliber machineguns, and one .30 caliber light machinegun.

The pilferages took place from September last year to February this year.

A report submitted to General Ramos identified the gang leader as

Sgt. Silvestre Damin.

The report said the syndicate worked with the civilian contacts.

Investigators established that Sgt. Damin withdrew the firearms from the armory through memorandum receipts prepared by him and purportedly signed by Brig. Gen. Cirilo A. Bueno, then Region IX commander.

Bueno was retired while the investigation was going on.

...

**THE PC SOLDIERS** arrested and detained at the PC stockade in Zamboanga City on the pilferage were identified as Sgt. Silvestre Damin; T/Sgt. Romeo Morong; S/Sgt. Danilo Vidad; Sgt. Abdul Nasser Ablayan; CIC Walter Macrohon; CIC Alfredo Ligutan, and Cpl. Victoriano Opinaldo attached to the army detachment.

Five civilians have been identified as accomplices.

Maj. Juhan A. Kalran and Maj. Genarun Sabirin of the Region IX were among those reprimanded for gross negligence. They were the accountable officers.

ARMED FORCES OFFICERS LOBBY FOR ASSIGNMENTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**INTENSE** lobbying has been going on among military officers for choice assignments in the current reorganization of the armed forces, informed sources revealed yesterday.

The scramble for new posts started after Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, started implementing President Marcos' order to restructure the armed forces to suit the security and development needs of the country's various regions.

At the AFP general headquarters alone in Camp Aguinaldo, about 3,122 officers and men are to be reassigned to the field.

Hardest hit by the reduction of strength are administrative units throughout the country.

Those to be moved will be transferred to regional unified commands (RUCs) formed recently by the President.

...

**FOUR** RUCs have already been formed under the reorganization plan.

They include the RUC in region 4 headed by Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos; RUC in region 11 headed by Brig.

Gen. Felix Brawner; RUC in Eastern Visayas headed by Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison; and RUC in region 6 headed by Col. Isidoro de Guzman.

Nine more regional unified commands are still to be formed.

**EACH** RUC is empowered to take command of all armed forces units in their respective areas, such as the army, constabulary, and naval contingents.

The new regional structure was touched off by problems of tactical control, and direction for armed forces operating units in the field.

Sources said some military officers affected by the reorganization have sought the help not only of their superiors but also of influential persons to get choice assignments.

Favorites are positions in regional commands with the most number of urban areas under their jurisdiction, the sources said.

The spirited rivalry over field assignments has reportedly made it difficult for military authorities to make decisions.

But non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are reportedly resigned to being sent to areas far from their families.

## PHILIPPINES

### SHIP YIELDS BOMB INGREDIENTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Jun 83 p 30

[Text] An interisland vessel, impounded by the Philippine coast guard late last week for slipping into the port of Zamboanga under cover of darkness with a big number of unauthorized passengers, was found carrying 250 kilograms of potassium chloride, a substance used in manufacturing bombs.

Capt. Dario Fajardo, commander of the 3d coast guard district, told Commodore Brillante C. Ochoco, PCG commandant, that the chemicals were found inside crew compartments and in the engine room of the vessel m/v Shater.

Rajardo added that Lt. Cdr. Rodolfo C. Pineda, commander of the Zamboanga PCG station, became suspicious when the ship, an 87-ton coaster plying between Pangutaran island group and Zamboanga, tried to dock in the Zamboanga, port at 2 a.m. with 389 passengers, including 103 minors.

When questioned, Capt. Zacarias Punzalan, skipper, admitted that m/v Shater had "called on the Sandakan port, a town in Sabah some 150 nautical miles south of Pangutaran, because of engine repairs."

Owned by Hadji Taid Abdurahman, Shater is authorized to carry only 75 passengers in addition to a crew of 15. The ship was not licensed to operate in international waters.

For carrying excess passengers, the coast guard usually assesses a fine of P50 for each of the excess passengers. The hote items found by the coast guard upon inspection aroused the suspicion of the entire intelligence community in the south.

CSO: 4200/649

# DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR ILOCOS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jun 83 p 9

[Text]

The Ilocos region must continue to focus on a development strategy that will "maximize agricultural development and provide non-farm employment for its excess labor," Trade and Industry Deputy Minister Romulo B. Lumaig said before the First Business Conference on Cottage, Small, and Medium Industries in Region I held in San Fernando, La Union. This strategy is necessary, he said, to overcome the region's limited agricultural lands.

This strategy includes the following elements:

1. An agricultural strategy to focus on the specialization and intensified production of high-value, labor-intensive cash crops like tobacco, silk and cotton and the production of high-demand vegetables and fruits in the mountainous areas.

2. A fisheries development that calls for expanding existing fishpond areas, improving production through modern methods, and establishing fish collection centers and storage facilities in Ilocos Norte, La Union, and Pangasinan.

3. A tourism development strategy to generate income and employment through the development of tourism areas like the sandy beaches of La Union, the facilities of Baguio City, Pangasinan's Hundred Islands and the extant Spanish edifices and historical and cultural heritage of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur.

4. An industrial strategy to encourage industrial activity through the production of machinery for the use of the mining, transport and electrical equipment industries and the promotion of cottage, small and medium industries to absorb the region's expanding labor force.

Lumaig also told the small entrepreneurs that "the development of the Ilocos Region occupies a high priority in the development program of the government."

He cited the on-going and planned development projects in the region. Among them, he said, are the P2.76-billion Palai-guan dam in Ilocos Norte, the proposed \$1.2-billion San Roque multi-purpose dam in Pangasinan, the export processing zone in Baguio City and the planned establishment of two others in La Union and Ilocos Norte, the establishment of the 332-hectare KKK processing zone in Currimaog, Ilocos Norte, and a 50-100 hectare industrial estate near the Lacag International Airport recently proposed by Minister Roberto V. Ongpin.

CSO: 4200/649

CURBS ON AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS URGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jun 83 p 9

[Text]

Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr., has called for greater efforts at curbing huge importation of agricultural crops to help reduce the country's balance-of-payments deficit.

In an inter-agency meeting, Tanco said the country's agricultural scientists should step up research efforts in developing crops that could help substitute for imported items such as wheat, corn, soybean and other feed-grains.

"Last year alone," Tanco said, "the Philippines imported \$299 million worth of soybeans, corn and wheat."

He stressed that the agricultural sector must exert greater efforts to help the government conserve the foreign exchange reserves and improve the country's balance of payments.

The agriculture minister said scientists should concentrate their research on wheat and root-crops as substitutes for cornfeed, and the development of open-pollinated variety of white corn.

Tanco said that wheat research should be concentrated in areas like

Mt. Province where the temperature is low.

He also pointed out that cassava and sweet potatoes have shown good prospects as cereal substitutes in researches conducted in many countries.

He explained that cassava and sweet potatoes appear to be good substitutes for cereal in livestock and poultry feed because they are generally high in carbohydrates, and low in protein, fat and mineral.

Likewise, Tanco said, an open-pollinated variety of high-yielding white corn could be developed by the Institute of Plant Breeding.

He explained that the open-pollinated variety can be planted for several seasons without decreases in yield.

Tanco said that a considerable amount of foreign exchange reserve will be saved by the country if substitutes for imported crops are developed locally.

He pointed out that in 1982 alone, the country imported 900,000 metric tons of wheat worth \$156 million, 380,000 metric tons of soybeans worth \$94 million, and 340,000 metric tons of corn worth \$49 million. (Fred Lobo)

# OIL IMPORT BILL CUT 14 PERCENT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jun 83 pp 10, 9

[Text]

THE country's oil import bill for the first four months of 1983 dropped 14.4 percent to \$753.9 during the same period last year because of reduced import volumes and lower crude prices.

The average price for imported crude during the four-month period was \$30.23 a barrel compared with the previous year's \$33.15 per barrel. Import volumes at the same time dropped 7.4 percent to only 24 million barrels as Mobil Oil stopped importing crude oil and finished petroleum products last April, according to a report of the bureau of energy utilization (BEU).

During the January to April period last year, Mobil brought in 3.29 million barrels of crude and finished products, or 12.1 percent of oil supply during that period, the BEU report said.

...

LOCAL oil consumption during the four-month period, the BEU further said, increased by 1.9 percent or 446,000 barrels more than

the level in January-April 1982.

This was due mainly to increased consumption of premium gas, diesel, fuel oil, asphalt.

The increased fuel oil consumption, the BEU said, can be attributed to the greater demand for fuel of the thermal plants of the state-owned National Power Corp. (NPC).

Because of the shut-down of some NPC hydroelectric power plants (due to lower water levels), NPC had to activate its oil-fired plants to provide power.

...

THE BEU also said that local production from the country's three producing oil-fields contributed 7.9 percent of the total oil supply in the January to April period.



COAL IMPORTS REPORTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Jun 83 pp 10, 9

[Article by Rosario Liquicia]

[Text]

**THE COUNTRY** will have to import 7.1 million metric tons of coal this year to augment local production and meet increasing demand.

Domestic demand for coal is expected to reach 2.53 million metric tons this year while local production will only be 1.4 million tons, resulting in a shortfall, the National Coal Authority (NCA) said in its annual report.

NCA is the government agency involved in the importation, storage, transport, distribution of coal to end-users such as cement plants, mining companies and other industrial firms.

...

**THE SUPPLY** shortfall will continue until 1987 as the increase in demand outpaces supply. Thus importations from such countries as Australia, the United States are expected to continue in the coming years.

Next year, coal demand will rise to 3 million tons as more shift-to-coal projects go onstream. Domestic coal production will likewise increase to 2.6 million tons but not enough to meet projected

utilization levels.

Based on NCA projections, coal demand will reach 4.39 million tons by 1985, an increase to 5.7 million tons by 1986, then to 7.5 million tons by 1987.

Local production, meanwhile, will increase from 3.64 million in 1985 to 4.43 million tons in 1986-87. The supply shortfall will be filled by imports.

According to the NCA, 10 cement plants will complete their coal conversion projects this year, together with Atlas Mining and Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp.

Atlas Mining's coal consumption last year was 7,000 metric tons while Marinduque Mining had in stock 70,000 metric tons of coal.

In the power sector, the state-owned National Power Corp. (NPC) operates coal-fired 55-MW power plant in Naga, Cebu. Last year, the plant used up 16,000 metric tons of coal.

CSO: 4200/649

## MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS REVIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jun 83 p 12

[Text] The government is evaluating alternative options for the four of the 11 major industrial projects whose economic viability has been placed in doubt with the new developments in the domestic and international scenes.

The four projects involved are the integrated pulp and paper, petrochemical complex, alcogas, and aluminum smelter.

Seven of the MIPs are proceeding on schedule and one had been completed--the \$343 million copper smelter in Leyte.

Implementation of the integrated pulp and paper project, which is estimated to cost \$200 million, is being held in abeyance pending negotiations by the National Development Company for the restructuring of the industrial loans of the Paper Industries Corporation of the Philippines.

The project will be implemented as an expansion program for the PICOP which is currently undertaking a major restructuring of its financial position.

On the other hand, the feasibility study on the petrochemical project submitted by the Stanford Research Institute, an American consultancy firm, is still being evaluated by the government.

The alcogas program has been scaled down by the government as a result of the reduction in the target content of alcohol in gasoline and the need for more realistic pricing of distillery facilities.

Sources likewise disclosed that the NDC was still awaiting the result of the study conducted by Mitsubishi Light Metal Industries, Ltd. of Japan on the aluminum smelter.

As far as the other seven MIPs are concerned, implementation has been proceeding according to schedule according to NDC.

The copper smelter is now in operation and Philippine Smelting and Refining Company (PASAR) had already signed contracts for supply of concentrates with the local copper producers. Site preparation for the \$765 million integrated steel mill is underway. Bids on direct reduction process and still-making facilities are currently being evaluated.

CORN IMPORTS TO COVER DROUGHT LOSSES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 May 83 p 28

[Text]

The Philippines expects to import about \$100 million worth of corn in 1983 to make up for drought losses, the national Food Authority (NFA) announced yesterday.

Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco also announced that the NFA had signed three new contracts for the export of 90,000 metric tons of rice to Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and Brazil in 1983.

Tanchanco said the government had to double its projected corn imports for the year because of losses from a seven-month drought which has caused heavy crop damage throughout much of the Philippines.

In 1982, the Philippines imported 342,000 metric tons of corn

worth \$49 million. Imports this year are expected to reach between 600,000 and 700,000 metric tons, worth an estimated \$100 million, Tanchanco said.

He said the drought had set back plans to reach self-sufficiency in yellow corn production next year by about a year and a half.

The food minister said the three rice contracts included 10,000 metric tons of "highly vitaminized" grain bought at a record price by Papua New Guinea.

"The buying price of Papua New Guinea ranges from \$302 to \$320 per metric ton," Tanchanco said.

He said rice was being sold on the world market at present at

an average of \$240 a metric ton.

The vitaminized rice is the first produced by the Philippines. Tanchanco said the vitamins were supplied by Australia while the processing was done at a government rice mill in Quezon city.

Indonesia's contract is for 50,000 metric tons, bringing to 60,000 metric tons that country's rice purchases from the Philippines so far this year. Tanchanco said Indonesia's government food authority, Bulog, purchased the rice.

Brazil has ordered 30,000 metric tons, he said.

The selling price of Indonesia and Brazil ranged from \$235 to \$280 a metric ton, Tanchanco said. (UPI)

CSO: 4200/636

# MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT SET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 May 83 p 11

[Text]

Construction of the P1.75 billion Bohol irrigation project of National Irrigation Administration, designed to be the biggest irrigation infrastructure in Central Visayas, is slated to start sometime this year.

This was disclosed by newly appointed Assistant Administrator for project development and implementation Jose del Rosario, Jr. He explained that the project will serve close to 14,000 hectares of farmlands and provide 1,700 kilowatts of hydro-power with the construction of the Pamacaalan Dam and three diversion dams.

Del Rosario said the project is funded by Japan's Overseas Econo-

mic Cooperation Fund and divided into three stages which will be implemented within ten years.

According to project manager Calixto M. Serope, the first stage calls for the construction of the Malinas diversion dam with main irrigation canals, laterals and project facilities at a cost of P316.799 million. The second stage will cost P427.26 million with 43% in foreign currency component.

Total project cost is estimated at P1,750.659 billion, of which P752.783 million, or 43%, is the foreign currency component. (CEAJ)

CSO: 4200/636

COCONUT PLANTERS ENJOY PROTECTION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 May 83 p 27

[Text]

Ambassador Eduardo C. Cojuangco, president of the United Coconut Planters Bank, told a dialogue with provincial officials of Sorsogon yesterday that coconut farmers are now protected from the price manipulation by big foreign traders operating in New York, London and other major cities with the establishment of Cocobank and United Coconut Oil Mills (Unicom).

The scheme of the world traders to play with the price of coconut oil had been checked with the formation of Unicom, he said.

He added that "paper traders" cannot now engage in their usual practice of selling documents with a promised coconut oil volume since when the due date for the shipment of the commodity comes, they do not have the physical inventory.

Cojuangco added that there never was a

time in the history of coconut oil price in the world market when its price exceeded that of soya bean by two cents. He attributed this to Unicom's marketing strategy.

With a big bank behind them and a central marketing outfit that takes care of the marketing of coconut products, the Filipino coconut farmers are now able to protect themselves better.

Cojuangco pointed out that if more copra is exported than coconut oil, there would be an irreversible fall in the price of coconut oil and copra due to potential oversupply of copra to the foreign mills.

On the question of the levy, he said that in a sellers' market the levy is paid in full by the foreign buyer and in a steady market the foreign buyer shoulders the bulk of the levy and the rest is spread out to other sectors of the industry.

## BRIEFS

**CUT IN COCONUT PRODUCTION**--Total coconut production in the country this year is projected to decline by 20 percent--about 400,000 metric tons short of the expected output of 2.2 million metric tons--because of the drought, it was disclosed yesterday by the Philippine Coconut Authority. PCA officials aired fears that if rains do not come by August, the drop in the national production will reach a critical level of 2 percent. They said that the drought hit hardest the coconut areas in Samar-Leyte and in the provinces of Davao and Cotabato. The expected decline of coconut output in these regions may run as high as 53 percent. The reduced coconut production will begin to be felt in December and the first quarter of next year, they added. PCA field offices have reported of widespread wilting of coconut plants in the drought-affected areas. The agency said that an ocular inspection of the affected areas have been completed, but the data on the damage will be counterchecked by a "foot" survey. [as published] PCA reports said that the critical decline in the coconut production of the Leyte-Samar areas was caused partly by the series of typhoons which devastated most of the coconut trees in the two island provinces. The drought-caused damage in Western Visayas is placed at about 32.5 percent but there are signs this may go up to more than 40 percent if the dry spell continues. Last year's total coconut output was 2.4 million metric tons (in copra terms), about 85 percent of which were exported. Dollar earnings from last year's exports totalled \$638.4 million which placed the coconut industry on top of the dollar earning list. [Ros Manlangit] [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 May 83 p 1]

**DEBT SERVICE RATIO**--The Central Bank of the Philippines projects this year's debt service ratio will be 19.6 per cent, up from last year's 19.4 per cent, a government document on the country's external debt said. It said the 1983 projected ratio is under the country's self-imposed 20 per cent ceiling. The debt service ratio is defined as the proportion of total annual amortization and interest payments on total fixed term debt to gross foreign exchange receipts in the immediately preceding year. The bank said that in order to ensure the 20 per cent ratio is not exceeded, the authorities have imposed a ceiling for the current year of two billion dollars for commercial and concessional loans. Monetary officials have also prescribed a minimum repayment and maximum interest rates that may be charged on foreign loans and have limited the availability of foreign financing for priority projects in fields such as food production, power and energy exploration. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 May 83 p 26]

CSO: 4200/636



## GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL EVALUATES SOVIET THREAT

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 May 83 p 12

[Text]

MR S. RAJARATNAM has warned that if the Soviet Union remains the only dominant naval power in this part of the world, small countries in South-east Asia, and even Japan, will have no choice but to come to terms with the Russians.

The Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs) noted in an interview with Swiss television that since the end of the Vietnam War — and with it, the decline of America's role as the dominant naval power in the region — the Soviets "have moved in very rapidly."

A 46-minute documentary televised on SBC last night pointed out that Singapore, like other non-communist countries in the region, feared that the Soviets could achieve supremacy at sea in the next few years

if the US did not resolutely counter their moves.

The documentary on US-Soviet naval rivalry in South-east Asia was produced last October.

During a short segment on Singapore, Mr Rajaratnam was asked to comment on the danger Soviet naval expansion represented to South-east Asia.

### Threat to all

He replied that the Soviet threat was to the whole of Asia — including China, Korea, Japan, Australia and New Zealand — and not just to South-east Asia.

He said this was because the commerce, trade and security of these countries were all tied to the sea.

"Before the war, it was the British navy which played the role of 'keeper of the peace' and 'protector of the seas'. Now the British, French and Dutch

have vanished.

"The US played the role of dominant naval power in this part of the world till the end of the Vietnam War and since then, the Soviets have moved in very rapidly," he said.

The documentary also said an increasing Soviet presence had been noticed for some time in the Straits of Malacca.

Every month, at least 10 Soviet cruisers, destroyers and submarines pass through this vital sea passageway connecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Singapore and other non-communist South-east Asian countries, it added, had very modest navies. In times of crisis, they would have to depend on the US Seventh Fleet to keep sea lanes open and protected — a task which is getting increasingly difficult for the Americans.

CSO: 4200/632

THAI PAPER VIEWS ISSUE OF TRADE WITH INDOCHINA

BK101434 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 8 Jun 83 p 4

[Column by Wuthiphong Lakkham]

[Text] Should we recognize the Heng Samrin regime? Should we have free trade with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea?

Those questions are not new. We have heard about them for a long time. The first question, particularly, dates back to the first year after Vietnam sent its huge army to occupy Phnom Penh. A great deal has been said to advance those lines of thinking, especially in two weekly magazines which disappeared a few years ago.

The call to recognize the Heng Samrin regime gradually died down after the government of that time made clear its stand of opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and Thailand's joint effort with its ASEAN partners to push for a formation of a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea.

But does that mean that the idea has completely been washed away? Certainly not. It is always there, openly as well as discretely, among students, academicians, businessmen, politicians, certain groups of military officers, and especially among journalists.

Not long ago, several courageous columnists wrote in an outright manner that "the course of the wind in Kampuchea is irreversible" and that there is no way for Prince Sihanouk and the tripartite government to take back power. What is real and known in Kampuchea is that the Heng Samrin regime is the ruler of Kampuchea and that Vietnam is its "master." They also noted that Thailand stands to benefit in the long run if it would accept this reality.

They pointed out that the existing Indochina policy, is like Thailand waging a war at the expense of the country's weak economy. Thailand is sacrificing itself in a war on behalf of its ASEAN partners which, for their part, are selling both weapons and food supplies to Indochina. The same line of thinking has established its roots firmly among academicians and is spreading gradually and intensively.

Everything concerning the Indochina problem is done [on] the basis of buying time.

The National Security Council and the present foreign policymakers may think that the pressure for the recognition of the Heng Samrin regime instead of the tripartite coalition comes from an "eastern monsoon" which gains momentum from time to time. They are not wrong, especially when the conflicts within the two socialist camps surge to the surface. The most recent pressure, however, surfaced at the top of the administrative structure and exerted an influence all over at the top. To sum up, the idea had its origin at the base and shot up to the top where it had good ground for wide dissemination.

To make it more concrete, it is the disappointment expressed by Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, former prime minister and leader of the National Democratic Party, in the role played by Thailand and ASEAN and in the UN resolutions. This was followed by the proposal by Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister and leader of the Democratic Party, for a shift in policy direction, that is, "trade before politics." This again was followed by strong support voiced by Industry Minister Op Wasurat and a cheer of approval from bankers, businessmen, and industrialists. But so long as the policy to use political and economic pressure to have Vietnam accept the troop pullout is there and so long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops completely, there will be no possibility for such a proposal to materialize.

Trade between Thailand and Indochina, if there is any, would also lead to trade between Indochina and other countries, especially those in the West which are neutral and which have longed for such contact. Anyway, the trade before politics policy would eventually lead to the recognition of Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime.

The monsoon which is taking shape this time, however, is not only an "eastern monsoon" as before. This time the focus of the problem is on the long-term effects suffered by industries, especially those affected by the restriction on the trade of strategic goods.

An outstanding proposal is on how will Thailand be able to solve the economic problem while maintaining its present political direction. Those making the proposal are talking about the benefits for Thailand as their bargaining point. They directed their attention to Singapore, a great ally in ASEAN, which is extensively expanding trade with Indochina without any restriction on strategic goods. They raised the example of Singapore to bitterly question the authorities' policy on Kampuchea and Indochina. Since Singapore can trade with them, why not Thailand? The government has never come up with any explanation.

A diplomat compared this with the friends one has. There are both good friends and bad friends. There are friends one is happy with and friends one is hurt by, he said, apparently in a bid to convince us to accept that bitterness.

Therefore, is it possible for us to make an adjustment with an outsider in order to calm pressure in the country? That is, is it possible to ask our unruly friend to do us a favor, or do we have to teach it?

As we said, the new pressure for trade with Indochina surfaced at the low levels as well as among those at the top this time, especially among those holding posts

in the government. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila already hinted that foreign policy is national policy and not the policy of any political party. Any views expressed to this effect should be based on unanimity. This sounds like a reproach to those who are also members of the same government.

The issue therefore is an urgent one which must be clarified by the government in order to prevent any misunderstanding that its ministers are singing the Indochina song with different words. Besides, the strong wind which is besetting the government does not come only from one direction. It is not just the eastern monsoon this time, but also a monsoon which is taking shape inside, for the first time. That is why it is formidable no matter from which direction it is coming.

CSO: 4207/126

## THAILAND

### ECONOMIC MINISTERS ON TAPIOCA EXPORTS TO EEC

BK210515 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jun 83 p 13

[Excerpt] The Council of Economic Ministers yesterday asked Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek to speed up the exports of tapioca products to the European Economic Community because it is a "golden opportunity" for Thailand since the EEC has much demand for the products, government spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri said.

The council also praised Koson's decision to extend the deadline for tapioca loading from last week until today, he said.

"The council suggested that this is a golden opportunity for Thailand to increase tapioca exports to the EEC as soon as possible at higher prices. This is to prevent severe shortage of tapioca among EEC importers who may turn to use other cereals to replace tapioca as animal feed," Trairong said.

"Such a situation will harm Thai cassava planters and the country in the long run," he said.

The minister's controversial decision had already prompted Director General Danai Dulalampha of the Department of Foreign Trade to seek transfer to a new post.

At the same time, the executive committee of the Thai Tapioca Trade Association, led by President Sakit Wangli resigned en masse last week in protest against Koson's decision.

Koson, however, told reporters that he was proud after receiving full endorsement by the economic ministers.

Trairong explained that EEC importers are in need of tapioca products and if the supply is not sufficient they may turn to other cereals as raw materials for animal feedstuff.

CSO: 4200/655

OFFICIAL VIEWS TRADE RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK140207 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Jun 83 p 28

[Text] Thailand's exports to Laos accounted for about 50 percent of that country's total imports last year which amounted to 1,947.48 million baht. The Laotian Government also introduced new regulations last month for local traders to buy Thai products with payments made to its bank for foreign trade.

Thai Commercial Counsellor Vientiane, Mr Worathep Suphandum, said yesterday that the Laotian Government also wants local traders to have direct transactions with Thai manufacturers and their distributors to weed out middlemen.

He said Thailand and Laos continued normal bilateral trade despite some unfavourable political incidents earlier this year. Already, about 200 Thai firms have been registered for trading with the state-owned trading firm, Societe Lao Import-Export.

A Thai team visited Vientiane last year to lay down guidelines for bilateral trade arrangements under which Thailand will export a number of commodities such as cement, car tyres, bicycles, pharmaceutical products and others.

Worathep said Thai producers are in a position to offer competitive prices to Laos if it imports from third countries.

Laotian trade authorities have introduced new regulations which require importers to make payments to Thai exporters through its bank for foreign trade. However, for barter trade deals not exceeding 20,000 baht at a time, the regulations do not apply.

Traders on both sides of the Mekong River also engage in barter trade deals in addition to direct imports. Worathep said the Laotian regulations are favourable to Thai traders who face less risks.

Thailand last year exported glutinous rice worth 163 million baht to Laos which this year has already bought 25 percent non-glutinous rice up to 20,000 tons.

Other commodities include cement, construction materials, textiles, fabrics, consumer goods while Thailand imported timber, rattan and forest products, Worathep said.

Last year, Thailand's exports to Laos were worth 969 million baht while imports were valued at 33.4 million baht, leaving 935.6 million surplus in favour of Thailand.

During the first five months of this year, Thailand exported through Nong Khai provincial customs goods worth 397.9 million baht and imported Laotian products worth 4.9 million baht.

CSO: 4200/655



## THAILAND

### LABOR CONGRESS TO PROBE 'FOREIGN INTERFERENCE'

BK200309 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] The Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) yesterday set up a committee to study what it called "foreign interference" in the affairs of various labour bodies in the country, LCT Vice President Wit Borisutkun said.

Wit said after the meeting of LCT executives that the meeting appointed seven executives as members of the committee to look into the interference on local labour movements by foreign organizations.

The seven executives are Thanong Pho-ngan, Phonphat Rangsiyo, Sunthon Kaeonet, Sahat Chayakun, Phanat Thailuan, Wichai Thosuwanchinda, [and] Chuchat Wiwatdechakun.

Wit, who is acting LCT president pending the return of LCT President Amat Khamthetthong, who is attending a meeting of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva, said LCT decided to take up the issue in the wake of repercussion of changes in the educational aid programme extended to the labour organization from an international labour organization.

The LCT acting president cited the Asian-American Free Labour Union (AAFLU) which recently stopped giving scholarships to LCT. The scholarships were instead channelled to another national labour body, according to Wit.

He accused AAFLU of causing suspicion among labour bodies by switching the aid programme.

A labour source said Wit was referring to the Trade Union Federation of Thailand (TUFT), led by President Phaisan Thawatchainan, which received the scholarships.

He also described as "interesting" the fact that Phaisan had been invited to the ILO conference in Geneva despite the fact that Amat was also invited to the same meeting in his capacity as LCT president.

The meeting yesterday expected that the committee would be able to complete its study within a month, according to a source in the meeting.

Wit declared that LCT would stop receiving aid from any foreign labour organization if the study found out that foreign organization was not "sincere" to the national labour body.

Referring to a decision for LCT and TUPT to jointly call a nationwide meeting of about 300 labour unions on June 26, Wit said the nationwide meeting would discuss the plan of the Interior Ministry to issue a regulation requiring a worker leaving employment to claim either compensation or pension, and not both as well as the decision of the Communications Ministry to raise train fares. LCT has opposed the two plans.

CSO: 4200/655

## EDITORIAL CRITICIZES GRITZ ACTIVITIES

BK030251 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Gritz Is Now Becoming More Than a Nuisance"]

[Text] There may be Americans who are either "prisoners of war," or those who opted to stay on, and there may be also unmarked graves of Americans, in Vietnam and Laos. We do not believe that either Laos or Vietnam is holding Americans as prisoners, if only because they so desperately want to increase 'friendly' relations with the United States right up to diplomatic representation at the highest level. Since the Vietnam war was over, or to rephrase it, since Hanoi conquered South Vietnam, with Laos and Kampuchea practically under occupation, there have been numerous official U.S. missions to Hanoi to discuss this issue—even congressmen.

An official four-man delegation, headed by Lt Col Joe Harvey, is right now in Hanoi discussing the question of Americans missing in action. Because of its occupation of Kampuchea, Vietnam has lost so much international prestige, it is only normal that the authorities in Hanoi would cooperate with any official mission from the United States in finding the remains of American servicemen missing in action. And if there were Americans still held as "prisoners of war," Vietnam would not hide them but use them as bargaining chips.

What Thailand will not tolerate is the dare-deviltry of mercenaries who hide themselves under the cloak of jingoistic patriotism and want to mount operations into Laos. The U.S. Government, as it has been doing sending mission to Hanoi, is not only capable of handling this matter but also of doing so in the proper manner. [as received] We do not want to psychoanalyse James 'Bo' Gritz but we only want to tell him and his cohorts that the Interior Ministry is right in trying to find them and deport them from Thailand and ban their entry again into this country.

As a matter of fact, we would go one step further. Gritz and his men have been handed down a suspended sentence of one year in jail. The meaning of a suspended sentence is that the convicted man does not create any more trouble and if he does the suspension of the sentence becomes void. Since Gritz and his men are causing trouble to Thailand at a time of some delicate negotiations with Vietnam--Hanoi's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is due here middle of next week--Gritz's actions are sabotaging Thailand's relations with the Indochinese countries.

Somebody is a nincompoop to believe that Gritz and his men came here to shoot a documentary film. A foreign country must first seek the approval of the Thai Government before it shoots any movie, documentary or otherwise, in Thailand. It may be argued that taking strong action against Gritz and his men would affect our relationship with the United States. We do not believe that argument because Gritz is embarrassing the Americans even more than he is troubling Thailand. Time and again, the U.S. Government has denied any involvement, directly or indirectly, with the Gritz mission. His presence in Thailand, we are sure, is viewed by the U.S. Embassy here as something jeopardizing the present American mission to Hanoi to secure further information about missing-in-action soldiers during the Vietnam war.

CSO: 4200/643

ANDAMAN SEA OIL CONCESSIONS CONDITIONS DROPPED

BK101303 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jun 83 p 19

[Text] The Industry Ministry has dropped its plan to impose a production-sharing condition on the latest called bid for petroleum concessions in the Andaman Sea for fear that it will drive interested prospectors away.

Industry Minister Op Wasurat was reported to have changed his mind on the imposition of the condition which was introduced early last year when the ministry called bids for onshore consultations with officials concerned.

The condition is considered too tough for petroleum prospectors who will have to face greater difficulties in operating in the Andaman Sea, off the west coast of Thailand's South, where water depth is greater than 200 metres--with some areas up to 1,000 metres. Water depth in the Gulf of Thailand is about 80 metres.

Under the planned system, concessionaires must pay benefits above the 12.5 percent royalty (8.75 percent for deep-water findings) and 50 percent income tax required by the Petroleum Act. The system features a type of production-sharing agreement, giving a minimum 27.5 percent share for production of between 10,000 and 20,000 barrels per day (bpd), 37.5 percent for production of between 20,000 and 30,000 bpd, and 43.5 percent for production exceeding 30,000 bpd.

It is pointed out that such a production-sharing condition was exclusively worked out and imposed for the last concession tender which most participating companies bid for to operate in areas near the Thai Shell Exploration and Production's Sirikit oil field.

"We could impose tougher conditions in that tender because the potential is extraordinary," an official said.

He said the imposition of similar conditions in this Andaman bid would be very hazardous and the ministry might end up with no one bidding for the concession, especially in the wake of lower oil prices and the sealing down of exploration worldwide.

The Andaman Sea has not been very attractive to many oil companies during the last seven years because its great depth could drive up exploration costs.

Six operators had unsuccessfully tried to search for petroleum deposits in the 1970s in the offshore area of more than 90,000 square kilometres. Esso Exploration and Production Thailand, Inc was the last to pull out of its Andaman concession area where it broke the world's record of deep-water drilling.

Mr Op said he has been approached by a number of foreign oil explorers who expressed interest in obtaining the concessions in the Andaman, and that prompted him to call a tender.

In the announcement inviting bids for the Andaman concession dated June 3 and signed by Mr Op no condition was mentioned. But it stated that bidders will have to submit proposals as prescribed in the ministerial regulations issued under the provisions of the Petroleum Act. The application deadline is August 31.

The area covered by this bid consists of nine blocks covering more than 100,000 sq km.

CSO: 4200/655

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES--Here is a report on the activities of guerrillas in the central highlands in central Vietnam. Kon Tum battlefield: On 5 April, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers marching along the road west of (Buon Meang La) village, killing one. On 11 April, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese soldiers 2 km from (Buon Mal) village, killing two enemy soldiers and wounding three others. On the same day, in an attack about 12 km from (Plei Grong) village, the guerrillas killed a Vietnamese soldier and seized 2 AK's, 35 rounds of ammunition, and a wristwatch. Also on the same day, the guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at the old village of (Ae Ngok Buon Kan Teh Nae), 10 km north of Kon Tum, and killed one and wounded three others. They also seized an AR-15, 59 rounds of ammunition, and 3 hand grenades. In sum, in 4 days, guerrillas on the central highlands in central Vietnam killed or wounded 10 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers, and seized 3 weapons, 94 rounds of ammunition, 3 hand grenades, and a wristwatch. [Text] [BK200726 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jun 83]

CSO: 4212/42



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY SWEDEN BEING REBUILT TO CUT COSTS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 May 83 p 7

[Article by Hakan Bergstrom: "Swedish Aid Badly Adapted: Vietnam Hospitals Have To Be Rebuilt"]

[Text] Two hospitals in Vietnam, built and run with the help of 300 million kronor of Swedish aid money, must be rebuilt. Their standard is too high, and they have caused the Vietnamese unreasonably high operating costs.

The Swedish help organization, Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), has helped build a children's hospital in Hanoi with 370 beds and a general hospital in Cong Bi with 320 beds. They were begun in the middle of the 1970's and were finished two years ago.

#### Too Expensive

But since then both Swedish and Vietnamese authorities have realized that the standard of these hospitals is badly suited to Vietnamese conditions. Elevators, cold-storage rooms, and air conditioning eat up a lot of energy. This has resulted in the Swedish-built hospitals, at present, costing four times as much to run as comparable Vietnamese hospitals.

"Our task for the next few years must be aimed at making the health care more Vietnamese," says Professor Yngve Hofvander at the unit for international child care in Uppsala; he is a consultant for the Swedish International Development Authority and has recently returned from a trip to Vietnam.

"The hospitals have a Swedish standard. We must carefully examine what reconstructions are to be made to lower the operating costs," comments Eva Nisseus, who handles health questions concerning Vietnam at the Swedish International Development Authority.

The problems are now new. There are many examples of Swedish technology having been planted in underdeveloped countries without first properly examining the conditions. These mistakes will cost many millions to correct.

### Elevators Stop

The children's hospital in Hanoi has, for example, been provided with many elevators--there are no suitable alternatives. Apart from the fact that the elevators eat up energy, this has led to the hospital being vulnerable when the electricity for different reasons is not on.

"Thus we must find the easiest way to build ramps that can function as safe and appropriate alternatives to the elevators," says Yngve Hofvander.

Other examples: enormous cold-storage rooms have been built next to the hospital kitchens; cold-storage rooms that, according to Vietnamese tradition, are seldom used. The air conditioning eats up large sums of money. It is possible--by considering Vietnamese building traditions--to better utilize natural conditions, such as the monsoon wind, to ventilate the buildings.

It is uncertain how much the reconstructions will cost. But if one is to succeed in drastically reducing the operating costs, extensive efforts must be made.

In line with these reconstructions is also increased aid for primary health care in Vietnam. In the next few years, primary health care is to be better provided out on the country side.

"It has been shown that 80 percent of all childhood diseases start as diarrhea, undernourishment or respiratory infections. They can be cured with relatively simple means, without any greater investments in large and expensive hospitals," says Professor Hofvander.

### Overadmittance

But the rule of the hospitals is not to be underestimated. On their trip to Vietnam, the Swedish consultants noted that the Swedish hospitals had an overadmittance of 20 percent.

The Swedish International Development Authority will shortly sign a new two year agreement concerning health assistance to Vietnam. During the next 2-year period, 110 million kroner will be invested in health care in Vietnam. (Altogether, Vietnam will receive 365 million kroner in Swedish aid during the next fiscal year.)

Included in the health care assistance is also an attempt to help clean up the contributions of medicines. The World Health Organization (WHO) has listed 250 necessary medicines that just about cover all known diseases. The contributions of sometimes completely inappropriate medicines have resulted in a country like Vietnam, which basically lacks medicines, still being hit by completely useless preparations. The medical equipment which Sweden, among other countries, has provided for Vietnam, is slowly getting run down. At the present time, the medical technical laboratories in Hanoi and Ho-Chi-Minh City lack the resources to repair medical equipment. Therefore, Sweden intends to support establishment of repair workshops.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY TRAINS ETHNIC MINORITY CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by T.Q.: "Yen The Trains Local Persons To Be Cadres"]

[Text] Yen The is a mountain district in Ha Bac Province in which many members of ethnic minorities live. The district party committee has come to the realization that the district must train a corps of cadres who are residents of the locality in order for the movement to steadily develop. The existing corps of cadres of the district possesses good political qualities and revolutionary zeal, understands the local situation and is close to the masses but has received little education, consequently, its ability to lead, especially its ability to manage the economy and provide technical management, is limited, its ability to organize implementation is poor and it lacks experience.

The district has adopted planning and plans for providing cadres with elementary and advanced training. Through the revolutionary action movements of the masses, such as the movements to improve depleted soil, build water conservancy projects and carry out afforestation, the district has selected for training activists who possess both enthusiasm and ability. The Youth Union has selected thousands of typical Youth Union members for introduction to the party. Since 1977, the party school of the district has held 21 classes and trained more than 900 cadres for the district and the basic level. Many party organizations have also held advanced training classes for party members and basic level cadres. The district party committee has attached importance to holding classes in the eight job positions for the key cadres of the villages and has sent hundreds of them to attend classes held by the province and the central level. The strengthening of the party chapter committees and party committees as well as the issuance of party membership cards have helped to educate and train the corps of cadres. The cadres of Yen The, especially those who are local persons and cadres who are members of the ethnic minorities, have matured rapidly. Since 1977, the district party committee has promoted 64 cadres to the positions of head or assistant head of offices and committees on the district level and more than 150 cadres to positions on the basic level, all of whom are local persons who rose from the basic level.

The secretary and deputy secretary of the district party committee, the members of the standing committee of the district party committee, the chairman and vice chairman of the district people's committee and the heads and assistant heads of the district public security force, the district military unit and the sectors and committees on the district level as well as the persons in charge of the organizations within the district are local persons.

The new cadres in Yen The, although their ability is still limited, are persons who are close to the locality, are close to the people, know the local situation and have the trust of the people.

7-1384

REF: 4209/394

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### DONG THAP PARTY CONGRESS REVIEWS PROVINCE'S SITUATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 83 p 3

[Party Building column by Dang Thuc: "The Third Dong Thap Provincial Party Organization Congress (Phase Two): Developing Production, Accelerating Agricultural Transformation and Building the New Countryside"]

[Text] The Third Dong Thap Provincial Party Organization Congress (Phase Two) reviewed the achievements that have been recorded as well as the shortcomings and weaknesses that existed in recent years and discussed developing the potentials that lie in the province's arable land, labor and natural conditions in order to adopt guidelines, stages and measures for carrying out socio-economic development, especially the development of agricultural production, in 1983 and the years ahead.

Over the past 2 years and more, Dong Thap has made many efforts, overcome difficulties, carried out socio-economic development, gradually improved the standard of living of the people, maintained political security and strengthened the national defense system. Most deserving of attention are the victories that have been won on the agricultural production front, primarily in the production of grain. Faced with an increasing scarcity of agricultural supplies, displaying self-reliance and effectively applying the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee to local conditions, Dong Thap recorded high yields in all three rice seasons in 1982; total grain output approached 590,000 tons, the highest level ever. The year 1982 was also a year in which Dong Thap contributed more grain than ever before to the state in fulfillment of its obligation: 155,107 tons, a 77 percent increase compared to 1980. This was the result of the process of encouraging farmers to shift from raising one non-intensive crop each year to two crops, making the winter-spring crop the main crop, applying scientific-technological advances and providing good conditions in terms of seed, water conservancy, supplies and the care of fields.

In addition to rice, Dong Thap has concerned itself with guiding the development of the production of food crops and annual industrial crops. As a result, the amount of area under the cultivation of soybeans, sugarcane, peanuts and tobacco has been increased.

Livestock production was rapidly restored following the losses caused by the flooding in 1978. Livestock and poultry production have increased from 25 to 64 percent compared to 1980.

Together with developing production, Dong Thap has brought about many changes in the socialist transformation of agriculture. After successfully carrying out the redistribution of cropland, Dong Thap established 1,241 production solidarity teams and 908 production collectives, 783 of which have implemented product contracts with individual laborers with good results. The province has also established 43 tractor collectives, which constitute an important force in the preparation of fields for the 10th month and summer-fall seasons.

New levels of development have been reached in distribution-circulation, communications-transportation, cultural work, education and public health.

The congress harshly reviewed the shortcomings that limited the results that were achieved compared to the capabilities of the locality. Dong Thap has fertile land, fresh water throughout the year and favorable natural conditions but it has failed to develop these abundant potentials well and failed to develop agriculture in a comprehensive manner. Industry, small industry and the artisan trades are still weak and the province has yet to establish an efficient industrial-agricultural structure. Many norms of the state plan were not met, even though they could have been. Economic cooperation with other provinces and municipalities has not been promoted. Socialist transformation within agriculture and industry has not been coordinated and is still marked by numerous shortcomings. The redistribution of cropland is proceeding slowly; there are still the illegal occupation of cropland, the hiring of workers and high interest loans. Within distribution and circulation, sources of necessary goods have yet to be fully controlled; small merchants and persons in the services have sprung up spontaneously, disrupting the market.

The province's guidelines and tasks for 1983 and the years from 1983 to 1985 call for accelerating the revolutionary movement of the masses and making every effort to develop the potentials that lie in the labor and the arable land of each area, with importance attached to the Dong Thap Muoi area, on the basis of practicing the intensive cultivation of rice and expanding the cultivation of industrial crops as well as livestock production; gradually developing a comprehensive agricultural system and creating sources of raw materials for industry and goods for exportation; developing industry, small industry and the artisan trades and expanding the trade sector; endeavoring to virtually complete agricultural cooperativization; gradually taking the initiative in distribution and circulation; expanding cultural and social activities; raising the level of awareness and intensifying security and national defense work; promoting party building and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat so that it becomes increasingly stable and strong.

The province will focus its efforts on implementing the following six socio-economic programs: first, zoning a high yield rice production area; secondly, zoning an area for the cultivation of annual industrial crops; thirdly, developing hog and duck production; fourthly, developing small industry, the



artisan trades, consumer goods production and the production of exports; fifthly, planting 15,000 hectares of cajuput; and sixthly, building the garden economy and the new countryside.

In order to successfully achieve its socio-economic goals for 1983 and the years ahead, Dong Thap will gradually conduct investigations and planning in a selective manner with a view toward developing the potentials of the Dong Thap Muoi area and developing the strengths of each district. On this basis, it will rearrange the allocation of crops and the seasonal schedule to suit weather and soil conditions; increase the turn-around rate of the soil through intensive cultivation and multicropping; gradually eliminate monoculture in the Dong Thap Muoi area; expand the cultivation of winter-spring rice to 80,000 hectares; stabilize summer-fall rice production at 40,000 hectares; reduce the amount of area under the cultivation of floating rice; and establish areas specializing in the production of industrial crops and forestry. The province will attach importance to building medium and small-scale water conservancy projects, especially water conservancy projects within fields, in order to effectively irrigate and drain 80,000 hectares of winter-spring rice and irrigate and protect from headwater floods 40,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. It will continue to improve the large farmland water conservancy systems along the Tien River and the Hau River, which provide fresh water and provide flood control during the rainy season; at the same time, it will construct cross-canals to reduce soil acidity, leach sulfates from the soil and retain water during the dry season. The province will attach importance to applying scientific-technological advances; selecting groups of short-term varieties that are resistant to planthoppers, bear high yields and are suited to each area; increasing the investments in fertilizer and insecticide; expanding the cultivation of soybeans and jute or sesbania on 10th month rice fields within the area deep within the province in order to improve the soil; creating sources of green manure; and endeavoring to raise yields in all three rice seasons. The province will focus its efforts on investing in and building a 60,000 hectare high yield rice growing area, 40,000 hectares of which will be used to raise winter-spring rice with a yield of 6 tons per hectare, thereby bringing the average yield of the various seasons during the year to 35 quintals per hectare, raising grain output to 700,000 tons by 1985, a 42 percent increase over 1980, and providing 220,000 tons with which to fulfill grain obligations to the state, a 2.5 times increase compared to 1980.

Besides rice, Dong Thap has many favorable conditions for developing the production of valuable food crops and annual industrial crops. The province has determined that jute is the second most important crop behind rice in Dong Thap. In 1983, 1,000 hectares of jute will be planted in the two districts of Hong Ngu and Tam Nong; jute cultivation will gradually be expanded in an effort to purchase, by 1985, 5,000 tons of jute fiber for supply to small industry and the artisan trades for the processing of export goods and the weaving of bags to be used in the procurement of grain. The province will invest in the establishment of areas specializing in the production of soybeans in Thanh Hung and Cao Lanh Districts; the cultivation of soybeans will be expanded on two rice crop fields along the Tien and Hau Rivers and be stabilized at 5,000 to 7,000 hectares per year in order to purchase 7,000 tons of beans for exportation and processing into food products. Dong Thap has a



production in raising and processing reeds. In 1983, the province will purchase a 470 hectare reed growing area on the villages of Binh Thanh in Can Tho District and Tan Khanh Dong, Tan Khanh Trung and Binh Thanh in Thanh Hung District, purchase 1,600 tons of reeds and process 750,000 square meters of mats and rugs for exportation. By 1985, on the basis of expanding the cultivation of reeds, the province will be purchasing 2,300 tons for processing into export goods. Sugarcane production areas have been planned and the province will be purchasing 200,000 tons of sugarcane per year by 1985. In addition, the province will give its attention to raising sesame, peanuts and soybeans in the islet area, thereby increasing the sources of export goods. In 1983, it will plant 3,000 hectares of cajuput and plant another 12,000 hectares by 1985, thus bringing the total amount of area under the cultivation of cajuput trees from 30,000 to 45,000 hectares.

In conjunction with developing crop production, the province will accelerate the development of livestock production. In 1983, the province will raise 300,000 hogs, 40,000 buffalo and head of cattle and more than 1 million ducks, which represent increases of 8 to 50 percent compared to 1982. Together with harvesting marine products, the province has adopted guidelines for cultivating marine products, especially shrimp, in an effort to purchase from 500 to 700 tons of shrimp for exportation each year. The province will provide incentive to and help the people raise "sac" fish, eels, turtles and all kinds and expand the cultivation of fish in lakes, ponds and tanks.

With a view toward creating a position from which steady progress can be made, the province will concern itself with closely linking production to agricultural transformation and the building of the new countryside. In 1983, every effort will be made to complete the redistribution of cropland and establish new production collectives on the basis of consolidating and improving the quality of established collectives and correctly implementing the new contract mechanism. Wherever production collectives are established, material-technical bases will be built; market cooperatives and credit cooperatives will be established in order to help the people acquire the capital needed for production and to market products to serve everyday needs. The training of management cadres and professional cadres for production collectives and tractor collectives will be intensified. We will continue to redistribute labor within the scope of the districts and throughout the province and encourage the farmers on the islets to settle in the Dong Thap Nuoc area within suitable organizations.

In the years ahead, Dong Thap will concentrate on developing its industry, small industry and artisan trades, especially the machine repair sector supporting agriculture, food processing and the production of consumer and export goods, in an effort to achieve a total output value of 53 million dong in 1983 and 100 million dong by 1985. We will develop the communications-transportation sector in order to insure the transportation of cargo, passengers and grain, with importance attached to developing water route communications. Under the guideline "the state and the people working together," Dong Thap will open a new, 32 kilometer road in the Dong Thap Nuoc area; repair and upgrade Routes Numbers 23, 30 and 80; erect a number of steel reinforced cement bridges along main roads; and expand rural communications.

To correct the shortcomings in distribution and circulation, Dong Thap will endeavor to improve the mode of business of the state-operated commerce sector, control goods at their source through two-way economic contracts with producers and, at the same time, broaden its cooperation and trade with the other provinces and with Ho Chi Minh City. We will create every possible condition needed for district commerce to control the sources of goods through purchases and control retail sales within the district. The network of marketing cooperatives will be quickly strengthened and developed. We will improve market management, strengthen our inspections, reorganize trade, business licensing and the posting of prices and harshly punish profiteers, smugglers and those who disrupt the market in order to gradually take the initiative on the distribution-circulation front and stabilize the standard of living of the people, beginning with state personnel.

In the task of developing its economy, Dong Thap will promote cultural, literary-art and physical culture-sport activities, develop its educational and public health systems and give attention to the areas lying deep within the province and the former resistance war base areas. We will promote planned parenthood and adopt a policy that encourages birth control in order to reduce the rate of population growth.

The party organization congress discussed many measures for building the party; strengthening and improving its organization; improving the mode of operation; improving the quality of the various party committee echelons; effectively strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat apparatus in economic and social leadership; accelerating the building of the districts; strengthening the district level, reorganizing and rearranging the production forces of the district; closely linking agriculture to industry and production to distribution-circulation; and establishing coordination among the various economic sectors within the scope of the district.

7809

USC: 6209/400

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### GIA LAI-KONTUM PARTY CONGRESS SETS GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 83 pp 3, 4

[Party Building column by Tran Dinh Hieu and Quang Hoan: "The Gia Lai-Kontum Party Organization Congress (Phase Two): Firmly Resolving the Grain Problem and Creating a Springboard for the Development of Industrial Crop Production, Forestry and the Production of Export Goods"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kontum, which is a province that possesses much economic potential, is the largest province in the country, measuring more than 26,000 square kilometers, 10,000 of which lie in forests that contain many species of precious wood and forestry products; the province has nearly 700,000 hectares of agricultural land (which include 450,000 hectares of fertile red basalt soil). The province has numerous rivers and streams which are uniformly distributed, thereby facilitating the construction of water conservancy projects in coordination with the generation of hydroelectric power. These factors have created many strengths for the province, especially in the production of grain, industrial crop production, forestry and sources of agricultural, forestry and native products for exportation.

The Gia Lai-Kontum party organization is most concerned with gaining a full understanding of the lines, positions and policies of the party and state, applying them in a creative and flexible manner to the specific circumstances of the locality, strongly developing the spirit of self-reliance of the cadres, party members and people of the ethnic minorities within the province and tapping the initiative and creativity of every locality and sector in an effort to overcome the difficulties being faced and move steadily forward to meet the targets set forth by the party organization and turn potentials into reality.

Immediately after liberation day, at a time when the province's situation involved many difficulties, especially hunger, illiteracy and widespread disease due to the aftereffects of the war, the party organization promptly established targets and took suitable measures to accelerate grain production by clearing wilderness, building water conservancy projects, building fields, carrying out the settlement of nomads, stabilizing the living conditions of the people and accepting new labor from other places.

that the party, the state, the party organization, the army and the people of the province have joined efforts, waged a tireless struggle and recorded large victories. On the agricultural front, the people of the province have cleared more than 68,482 hectares of wilderness; built 40 medium-scale farmland water conservancy projects and 75 small-scale farmland water conservancy projects under the guideline "the state and the people working together"; built hundreds of rice paddies; increased the amount of area on which settled farming is being practiced from 17,000 to 85,000 hectares (1982); increased the total grain output, in paddy equivalent, from 100,000 tons in 1975 to 225,000 tons in 1982; and increased the size of buffalo and cattle herds from 94,800 head in 1976 to 115,000 head in 1982 and the size of the hog herd from 71,800 hogs in 1976 to 160,000 in 1982.

The rapid increase in grain output in Gia Lai-Kontum has not only been of major significance to the locality, but has also helped the entire country to meet the pressing requirements regarding living conditions and the redistribution of labor. Over the past several years, Gia Lai-Kontum has met its own need for grain and contributed more than 35,000 tons per year to the state. During the past 7 years, the province has persuaded more than 220,000 compatriots of the ethnic minorities to adopt a settled way of life and build the new lifestyle, thereby severing themselves from nomadism; received nearly 112,000 persons who have come from other places to open and build new economic zones; established nine state farms specializing in the production of industrial crops and livestock; and constructed more than 100 industrial enterprises in order to meet some of the needs of production, support everyday life and produce export goods.

The achievements of profound significance that the province has recorded are: putting an end to hunger, wiping out illiteracy, shifting some compatriots of the ethnic minorities from nomadism to a settled way of life and accepting ethnic Vietnamese from the lowland provinces. These are things that can only be done under socialism. Gia Lai-Kontum has begun to build a number of material-technical bases, thereby changing the face of the province.

However, the report by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Party Organization as well as many delegates at the recent party organization congress harshly reviewed the shortcomings that still exist. Of primary importance is the matter of maintaining and increasing the economic returns from forest resources. To Gia Lai-Kontum Province, the forests are one of its greatest strengths. Due to inefficient harvesting, the forest economy in Gia Lai-Kontum has been rapidly declining for many years. The destruction of forests in slash and burn cultivation, the indiscriminate clearing of wilderness and forest fires resulting from poor conservation practices are rather widespread. Afforestation and the maintenance and repair of forests are not being carried out well. This situation has existed for many years and has caused a rapid decline in the size of forests as well as in the timber reserves of the provinces. This is not to mention the long-term, adverse effects upon the environment, the climate and the arable land of the province. Since liberation day, attention has been given to developing the construction of water conservancy projects but the province is only utilizing about 25 or 30 percent of the rated capacity of these projects.

The 1983 socio-economic guidelines and tasks and the targets for 1985 of the province encompass the pressing tasks involved in developing agriculture, forestry, industry and distribution-circulation, raising the standard of living, developing the national defense system, maintaining political security and carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture, small industry and the artisan trades as well as the pressing cultural and social issues. In parallel with efforts are being focused on developing agriculture in every respect in order to meet the grain and food needs of the people, provide raw materials to local industry, rapidly increase the sources of export goods and use grain as a springboard for developing industrial crop production and forestry, and developing sources of export goods.

The Congress observed: although initial results have been recorded in the production of grain in recent years, these results are not stable and have, at the same time, seriously affected the forest economy and soil resources. Therefore, the foremost task in the production of grain in the years ahead is to meet the grain needs of the province in a more stable fashion and fulfill obligations to the state while creating abundant grain reserves among the people in a manner closely linked to bringing about the settlement of nomads and coordinating agriculture and forestry.

The opening of new land to grain cultivation must be carried out under planning and plans. The main contradiction at this time within agriculture in the Lai-Kantum is the contradiction between grain production and the protection of forest resources and arable land resources. Of utmost importance is the need to quickly complete the settlement of nomads among the ethnic minorities in a manner closely linked to agricultural transformation. In grain production, we must take positive steps to build water conservancy projects (especially small ones constructed by the people themselves), and expand the amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice in conjunction with practicing intensive cultivation and raising crop yields; rapidly apply scientific and technological advances so that we can take the initiative regarding crop production seasons, crop varieties, fertilizer and crop protection and combat the erosion and depletion of the soil; plan and build dry fields for intensive cultivation, especially create high yield rice growing areas as permitted by conditions and of a size suited to each area.

In this way, the province will increase the amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice from 22,000 hectares (1983) to 35,000 hectares (1985). Winter-spring rice will be increased from 6,000 hectares to 10,000 hectares, with an average yield of 3 tons per hectare. Centralized rice growing areas will be established in A Lyn Pa, Mang Giang, Kontum and so forth and high yield rice fields will be established at Dien Bien, Sa Son, An Phu, Doan Ket and Phu Hoa, which will produce average yields of 8 to 10 tons per hectare. An effort is being made to achieve a total grain output, in paddy equivalent, of 240,000 tons in 1983 and 270,000 tons by 1985 (302 kilograms per capita); subsidiary food crops will constitute 38 percent of this output and more than 11,000 tons of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent, will be contributed under obligations to the state each year.

In conjunction with grain production, livestock production must be intensified and gradually become a main production sector that is balanced with crop



production. In the immediate future, efforts will be focused on strongly developing buffalo and cattle production in order to provide a full supply of draft power and fertilizer for fields; at the same time, we will promote hog and poultry production and make full use of ponds, lakes and the water behind dams to raise fish in order to satisfy some of the need for food products. Livestock production will be strongly developed in all three segments of the economy, the state-operated, collective and household segments, with appropriate attention being given to developing livestock production within the household and collective segments of the economy. The state farms and the various stations and farms will provide a full supply of high quality, young livestock and provide instruction in the techniques involved in livestock production and veterinary care. Efforts will be made to increase the buffalo herd from 14,000 head (1983) to 19,000 head (1985), the cattle herd from 108,000 head (1983) to 135,000 head (1985) and the hog herd from 108,000 hogs (1983) to 280,000 hogs (1985).

Because it lies in the region of fertile, red basalt soil, Gia Lai-Kontum has strengths lying in the development of industrial crop production, especially in the production of such perennial crops as coffee, tea and rubber. Gia Lai-Kontum is working toward the target of achieving prosperity through industrial crops. Therefore, the congress asserted: in the immediate stage, developing the production of industrial crops (both perennial and annual) is a major policy, is an important target of strategic significance not only to the locality, but to the entire country as well. Between now and 1985, the province will concentrate on strongly developing the production of industrial crops in all three segments of the economy, the state-operated segment, the collective segment and the household segment, under the guidelines "the state and the people working together" and "the central level and the locality working together." We will launch an industrial crop production movement in order to create sources of export goods at all state farms, cooperatives, production collectives, army units and state agencies.

As regards perennial industrial crops, efforts will focus on developing the production of coffee, tea and rubber. The province will adopt a specific policy and provide assistance in the form of capital, seed, technical guidance and land to collective units, families and cadres to develop the production of the crops mentioned above. Between now and 1985, the province will endeavor to plant 8,000 hectares of tea (500 hectares within the state-operated segment of the economy), 2,000 hectares of coffee (200 hectares at state-operated installations), 600 hectares of rubber (primarily at state-operated installations), and so forth. By 1985, the state farms managed by the province will have 2,100 hectares of coffee, 2,100 hectares of tea and 2,200 hectares of rubber, the majority of which will be used to manufacture the main export goods of the province.

In conjunction with developing the production of perennial industrial crops, the province has adopted the policy of accelerating the planting of annual crops through various forms of specialized farming coordinated with rotation cultivation and companion cropping with newly planted perennial crops and encouraging the people to make full use of arable land in order to widely cultivate these crops everywhere under the guideline "using short-term crops to support the cultivation of long-term crops, the collective and the people

planting crops together and the state providing support in the form of capital, materials and product marketing." In the immediate future, the province will help the various districts establish specialized farming areas specializing in various crops of high export value, such as peanuts at Tho Se and Chiem, sesame at Krong Pa, tobacco at An Khe and Krong Pa, cardamom at An Khe and Krong Pa, cotton and lac at Sa Thay, medicinal plants at Buu Tu and so forth.

In order to develop the forest economy in the correct direction, preserve and create forest resources and develop the strengths of the forests, the congress established the foremost task of forestry as carrying out afforestation and protecting the forests. The harvesting of timber and firewood must be put under specific planning and plans and must be tightly managed by the various levels of government. From now on, an effort will be made to plant 5,000 hectares of centralized forests each year and have the people plant 4 million to 5 million trees yearly, primarily to cover barren hills, bring back the green color of vegetation to villages and hamlets, provide shade along streets, at agencies, schools and so forth.

One pressing problem at this time is the need to rapidly complete the settlement of nomads, closely coordinate forestry with agriculture and expand integrated businesses in order to develop and make good use of forest resources under the guideline "using the forests to support the development of the forests," thereby putting an end to forest fires and slash and burn cultivation. We must urgently and effectively assign land and forests to state-operated and collective units to be managed; correctly implement the forest contract policy for families; and encourage everyone to participate in afforestation, forest conservation, the development of the forests and the forestry business. We must establish models of household tree stands and hill forests of collectives and families; at the same time, we must always attach importance to propagandizing and teaching the people so that they clearly understand the special importance of the forests and raise their consciousness with regard to protecting the forests, protecting the environment, nature and the climate for the sake of the long range interests of the country and the locality.

(c) Lai-Kien also has much potential for achieving prosperity by means of exports. Over the past several years, the province has failed to create primary export goods or key areas in the cultivation, processing or harvesting of agricultural, forestry and native products for exportation. The congress broadly reviewed the shortcomings and weaknesses in this work and set forth tasks and measures designed to develop upon the strengths of each locality and sector in export activities. Over the next 3 years, the province will endeavor to increase the value of its exports 3.4 times and raise the total value of its exports from 75 million dong in 1981 to 120 million dong in 1985 (an average of 160 dong per capita). To achieve this aim, the province will establish areas that specialize in the production of crops for exportation and adopt a policy for making appropriate investments in such primary export goods as coffee, tea, cinnamon, castor oil, peanuts, sesame, tobacco and so forth; rapidly expand the installations that produce such export goods as flour, beads, bamboo blinds and rattanware; develop new sources of exports, such as essential cinnamon oil, pimentos, ginger and so forth; and harvest such



precious forestry products for exportation as cardamom, Aquilaria agallocha, "chai ruc," "hu lui" shells, pine-resin and so forth. The sectors, levels, localities, army units and compatriots within the province will make every effort to produce, process and develop increasingly abundant sources of export goods of high value.

Under the light of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress and the resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the course that has been mapped for Gai Lai-Kontum by the congress is to begin by producing grain, developing industrial crop production and building and developing forest resources in order to create many sources of agricultural, forestry and native products for exportation so that we can import technical materials, spare parts and equipment for local agriculture and, on this basis, move forward to build a prosperous and strong industrial-agricultural-forestry economy.

7819

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ECONOMIC STATISTICS ON CENTRAL HIGHLANDS REPORTED

Source: QUAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "The Central Highlands 8 Years after Liberation: the Coordination of Agriculture, Forestry and Industry"]

[Text] The Central Highlands, which is a strategic region, was the scene of the historic battle that launched the general offensive and uprising in the spring of 1975, which led to the Ho Chi Minh campaign that liberated all of the South. The Central Highlands, which consists of the three provinces of Duc Lac, Gia Lai-Kontum and Lam Dong, measures more than 3 million hectares.

Compared to 8 years ago, the Central Highlands has undergone many socio-economic changes, changes that have closely coordinated agriculture, forestry and industry.

As a result of natural population growth and the influx of persons from many other places, the population of the region stands at nearly 2 million and is increasing daily.

Of importance is the fact that the Central Highlands is beginning to meet its own need for grain and no longer needs to take grain from the Mekong Delta or receive grain from the central level as it once did. Much progress has been made in grain production. The total grain output of Gia Lai-Kontum reached 225,188 tons in 1982 (an increase of more than 30,000 tons compared to 1981), average yield was 17 quintals per hectare and the average amount of grain per capita was 342 kilograms. The total grain output of Lam Dong reached 91,470 tons (a 20.6 percent increase compared to 1981) with rice yield increasing 4.1 percent and the yield of winter-spring rice increasing 23 percent. The total grain output of Duc Lac was 156,264 tons (a 17 percent increase over 1981) and the average amount of grain per capita is approximately 300 kilograms. The province has resolved the food problem of its people and is even contributing a small amount of grain to the state.

Livestock production has developed: the big herds, buffalo and cattle herds, elephant herds, poultry flocks, bee hives and so forth have grown. However, most deserving of attention is the fact that the movement to dig ponds and

raise fish has developed rather strongly throughout the Central Highlands among the people and among cadres and workers.

The movement to build water conservancy projects has also developed strongly, especially the construction of small-scale water conservancy projects constructed by the people using their own capital and materials. Many small hydroelectric power stations have also been constructed. Annual and perennial industrial crops are being planted. As a result of new ways of working and the adoption of correct policies, the amount of area under the cultivation of coffee has increased strongly and the cultivation of rubber is being expanded.

To put an end to the destruction of forests, the Central Highland provinces are promoting afforestation, planting from 500,000 to 800,000 trees per province per year.

Attention is being given to the processing of agricultural products and forestry products, the production of consumer goods and the development of local industry. In the middle of the Central Highlands, modern mills are appearing, such as the Dac Lac Veneering Mill.

Over the past 5 years, tens of thousands of nomadic families have adopted a settled lifestyle.

Changes in cultural life, education, public health and information services have also helped to bring light to the mountain villages and helped to educate and train a new generation for the Central Highlands as it advances to socialism.

The forest land of the Central Highlands and the people of the Central Highlands are bidding welcome to many millions of laborers who have come to work with them to build the Central Highlands into a prosperous and strong region of the country, a pearl of our fatherland.

7809

CSO: 4209/394

TIEN GIANG REPORTS ON PRODUCT CONTRACTS IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 83 p 2

[Article by Le Quang Triet, Tien Giang Province: "Tien Giang Links Agricultural Transformation to the Product Contract Mechanism"]

[Text] The transformation of agriculture has become a central, constant task of Tien Giang Province. The provincial party committee has boldly replaced a number of party committee members and key cadres on the village level because they have wavered in this work. It has trained management cadres and professional cadres for collectives and appointed many experienced, competent cadres to assist the districts and villages in formulating economic-technical plans, production plans, product contract plans, distribution methods, methods employed in basic investigations, etc. On this basis, the collectives have established production guidelines, production plans and plans for the distribution of products, established quotas and regulations governing technology, cropland management, labor and supplies, classified their cropland and defined which units sign contracts and which units accept contracts. Product contracts have received the support of virtually all cadres, cooperative members and collective members. However, at some places, product contracts have not been implemented in a positive manner or the product contract mechanism is not clearly understood; therefore, it has been necessary to define the specifics involved in contracts so that these places see the interests to be derived from product contracts and realize why product contracts are in the nature of a law. The problems that were encountered at the old cooperatives and production collectives have been resolved. Farmers have eagerly joined the new collectives, which implemented final product contracts with individual laborers at the very outset. In the first year of the implementation of product contracts (February, 1982 to February, 1983), Tien Giang established eight new cooperatives and 868 production collectives (the cooperatives average 250 hectares in size and the production collectives average 30 hectares in size). Today, the province has 20 cooperatives and 936 production collectives, at which a total of 29,208 hectares, or 24.5 percent of the 117,000 hectares of rice fields in the province, have been collectivized; 94,941 farm families and 139,422 agricultural laborers (31.04 percent) are engaged in collective production. In addition to collectivizing cropland, the other primary instruments of production are also gradually being collectivized. The cooperatives and collectives have adopted plans and

internal regulations on the use of the primary instruments of production in order to support the requirements of collective production; these instruments include 3,138 draft buffalo, 12 mechanical plows and harrows, 4,845 pumps, 2,118 insecticide spray tanks to control brown planthoppers, 1,272 rice threshing machines and thousands of other production tools. In order to continue to upgrade production solidarity units to production collectives, Tien Giang has also strengthened and improved the quality of the 2,368 production solidarity units and trained more than 8,000 management cadres and professional cadres for cooperatives and production collectives. On the other hand, in order to balance the labor and the income of collective members, cooperatives and production collectives have also distributed 1,546 hectares belonging to 5,862 families that had surplus land to 5,978 families that lacked land or had no cropland so that they could participate in collective production.

In the movement to achieve collective production, 128 of the 140 villages and 400 of the 874 hamlets in Tien Giang have established either production collectives or cooperatives; 19 villages and 193 hamlets have virtually completed agricultural cooperativization. This shows that in Tien Giang, as a result of the positive impact of the product contract mechanism plus the steadfast efforts that have been made and the spirit of overcoming difficulties that has been displayed, the party organization and people of the province have recorded large achievements and brought about new changes in agricultural transformation. Evident here is the art of mobilizing the masses, of closely linking the product contract to the process of agitating and establishing production collectives and developing and effectively utilizing arable land and labor in accordance with the guideline "the state and the people working together," thereby creating confidence based on the results of specific efforts, especially the building of the province and its districts, the gradual rebuilding of the countryside and the building of material-technical bases, which have created the position and the forces needed to expand the agricultural cooperativization movement in a positive and steady manner.

After only 1 year of implementing the new management mechanism in a manner closely linked to the agricultural cooperativization movement, all of the land at cooperatives and production collectives has been put under in-depth intensive cultivation and the yields recorded on each field for which cooperative and collective members have accepted contracts as well as the output of rice at each collective and cooperative have exceeded contract quotas; the interests of the state, the collective and the individual laborer are being harmoniously satisfied. A typical example is Binh Nhi Village (Go Cong Tay District), which has completed the cooperativization effort by establishing one cooperative (300 hectares) and 24 production collectives. During the 1982 summer-fall season, the plan and two-way contracts of the district called for the delivery of 800 tons of paddy; however, the cooperative and the production collectives delivered 1,200 tons, with the Binh Nhi Cooperative exceeding its grain output quota by more than 485 tons. Of the 460 families that accepted contracts, 173 exceeded their contract quotas, 187 exceeded their contract quotas by 100 to 500 kilograms, 173 exceeded their quotas by 500 to 1,000 kilograms and 84 exceeded their quotas by 1,000 kilograms or more. At many of the cooperatives and production collectives of

the province, the value of the manday ranges from slightly more than 7 kilograms to a high of 15.5 kilograms. Virtually all cooperatives and production collectives have fulfilled their obligations to the state in a rapid and systematic fashion and have exceeded output quotas; procrastination and complaints are things of the past. Farmers are content and participate in productive labor with enthusiasm. Such negative phenomena as coming to work late and leaving early, "awarding workpoints for work not done" and so forth have been eliminated. At places where cooperatives and production collectives have been established, the face of the countryside has undergone many changes and social order and safety are firmly maintained. Much progress and rapid growth have occurred with regard to the leadership provided by the party committee echelons and the management provided by the government. The right of collective ownership of the masses is being exercised by the masses discussing and deciding economic-technical plans, production plans and management activities as well as the plans for distribution in accordance with labor. By implementing the product contract mechanism, Tien Giang has not only strengthened the countryside economically and created the conditions for the agricultural cooperativization movement to development, but it has also strengthened the countryside politically and socially; the people and mass cadres mix well with and are closer to the cadres of the party.

On the basis of closely linking the implementation of final product contracts with individual laborers to the process of agitating for and establishing new production collectives, Tien Giang will endeavor to have established, by the end of 1983, 1,800 to 2,000 new production collectives and 10 to 15 new cooperatives; of this number, 50 to 60 villages and more than 50 percent of the hamlets of the province will have virtually completed cooperativization; at the same time, efforts will be made to insure that cooperatives and production collectives, both established and new ones, account for at least 65 percent of the land under the cultivation of rice and bring 65 percent of farm families into collective production. The villages and hamlets that complete agricultural transformation will quickly establish joint businesses, expand the trade sector and establish coordination between agricultural cooperatives and small industry and artisan cooperatives, marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives so that they can assist one another in production, closely link crop production to livestock production, make livestock production a main production sector and stabilize and improve the standard of living of the people.

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## AGRICULTURE

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES REPORT RICE YIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 84 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "An Giang Province: the High Yield Rice Area Averages 5.5 to 6 Tons of Winter-Spring Rice Per Hectare; Dong Thap Province: 45 Quintals of Paddy Per Hectare; Quang Nam-Da Nang Province: the Dai Phuoc Cooperative Records a Yield of 75 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] As of mid-April, nearly 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice in the high yield rice growing area of An Giang Province had been harvested; the average yield is 5.5 to 6 tons per hectare, which is 8 to 14 quintals higher than the average yield of the entire province.

Phu Tan District has 11,000 hectares of high yield rice, the most in the province. Practically all of this land was planted during the best season. Hundreds of production collectives and cooperatives in the district constructed embankments to delineate areas, cleared ditches to drain water and so forth so that they could plant their crops on schedule. Production collectives and farmers also spent more than 150,000 mandays cleaning up fields and preventing and controlling pests. As a result, 158 production collectives and cooperatives in Phu Tan recorded average winter-spring rice yields of 6 to 7 tons per hectare this year.

The majority of the high yield rice of Cho Moi District was fertilized with 300 to 350 kilograms of nitrogen fertilizer, 50 to 100 kilograms more than previously, per hectare during this year's winter-spring season. When it came time to apply side dressing, farmers spent money of their own to purchase additional fertilizer and insecticide in order to fertilize and protect their rice. During this season, more than 1,000 hectares of high yield rice in the district yielded 6.5 to 8 tons per hectare.

As of 20 April, Dong Thap Province had harvested 52,505 hectares of winter-spring rice, 86.38 percent of the area that was planted, with an average yield of 4.5 tons per hectare.

During this year's winter-spring season, the weather underwent complex changes in Dong Thap Province and pests appeared on one-third of the area under the cultivation of rice, primarily in the three districts of Thanh Hung, Tam Nong



and Hong Ngu. However, the production installations overcame their difficulties and took positive steps to prevent and control pests and protect their rice crops. Many districts, such as Thanh Hung, detected pests early and promptly applied pesticide, thus enabling 8,000 hectares of rice to grow well. Thanh Hung District has nearly completed its harvest and is recording an average yield of 4 tons of paddy per hectare. Tam Nong District, as a result of intensively cultivating all 12,000 hectares of its winter-spring rice, has still managed to record average yields of 5.6 to 6 tons of paddy per hectare despite the fact that 80 percent of the district's rice was affected by pests.

The collective units and farmers of the province are harvesting the remainder of their winter-spring rice and preparing the soil and making other preparations for summer-fall production. The state-operated tractor stations have mobilized 70 to 85 percent of the tractors within the province to plow fields. Dong Thap has plowed and harrowed, by tractor, buffalo and cattle, more than 50,000 hectares, 15,000 hectares of which have been sown with summer-fall rice, thereby completing 33 percent of the plan quota for the entire season. Collective units and farmers are contracting with tractor stations in order to accelerate the preparation of fields; at the same time, they are making full use of buffalo and cattle to insure that fields are prepared for the summer-fall season and that all land is put under cultivation on schedule.

As of 25 April, the agricultural cooperatives in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province had harvested 40,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, slightly more than 80 percent of the area transplanted. The districts within the key rice growing area of the province, such as Dai Loc, Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen and Hoa Vang, have virtually completed the harvesting of winter-spring rice and begun the production of spring-summer rice.

Dai Loc District, which led the province in rice yields in all three seasons in 1981 (11.74 tons per hectare), transplanted 5,000 hectares of winter-spring rice this year. As of 25 April, the entire district had finished harvesting its winter-spring rice, recording an average yield of 43.34 quintals per hectare, the highest in the province. Dien Ban District has also finished harvesting all its winter-spring rice, recording an average yield in excess of 40 quintals per hectare. The Dai Phuoc Cooperative in Dai Loc District, which led the cooperatives of the entire country in rice yield in 1982, has completed harvesting 80 hectares of winter-spring rice, with an average yield of more than 75 quintals per hectare, the highest in the province this season; at this cooperative, production unit number 4 recorded an average yield of nearly 10 tons per hectare. The Dai Hoa, Dai Hoa 2 and Dai Nghia 3 Cooperatives in Dai Loc, the Duy An 2 Cooperative in Duy Xuyen and the Dien Tho 3 Cooperative in Dien Ban have recorded average yields of 60 quintals or more per hectare. The Dien Phuoc 1 and Dien Quang 2 Cooperatives in Dien Ban, the Dai Dong 2 and Dai Cuong Cooperatives in Dai Loc and the Hoa Chau 1 Cooperative in Hoa Vang have recorded average rice yields in excess of 50 quintals per hectare.

The agricultural cooperatives in Quang Nam-Da Nang are concentrating their labor and equipment on accelerating the preparation of fields and

transplanting spring-fall rice. To date, Quang Nam-Da Nang has put 10,000 hectares under the cultivation of spring-summer rice, thereby completing 50 percent of its plan quota for the entire season. The province has 13 [as published] cooperatives, the Duy Phuoc, Duy Son 1 and Duy An 2 Cooperatives in Duy Xuyen District, the Dai Hoa, Dai Nghia and Dai Quang Cooperatives in Dai Loc District and the Dien Tien, Dien Hong and Dien Minh Cooperatives in Dien Ban District, that virtually completed the sowing and transplanting of spring-summer rice during the best possible season. During the same period of time, the agricultural cooperatives of the province have contributed to the state more than 8,000 tons of grain in fulfillment of their 1983 obligations.

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## AGRICULTURE

### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON INTENSIVE RICE CULTIVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Upon the Experience Gained in the Intensive Cultivation of Rice"]

[Text] The amount of agricultural land that our country has is low compared to the world average. On this land, the amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice can be increased by means of multicropping and the clearing of wilderness but the extent to which it can be increased is limited. Intensive cultivation is the basic guideline for increasing agricultural output as well as grain output.

Under the leadership of the party, rice yields have increased each year. Prior to the August Revolution, according to data compiled by Tuc Me of the Indochina Department, the average rice yield per hectare of rice was 2 tons in Bac Bo, 1 ton in Trung Bo and 1.3 tons in Nam Bo and the rice output of the entire country was 6.2 million tons. Compared to what we have achieved today in terms of both rice yields and rice output in circumstances in which we are building the country but have had to continuously fight to defend the fatherland, the achievements that we have recorded are clear and large.

In the movement to practice the intensive cultivation of rice, many units have recorded rather high yields. In 1982, according to initial calculations, more than 30 districts in our country recorded average yields in excess of 7 tons of paddy per hectare and nearly 200 cooperatives, villages and production collectives averaged more than 8 tons of paddy per hectare; some districts recorded yields of more than 10 tons and some cooperatives recorded average yields of more than 20 tons. Rice yields are also dependent upon natural conditions; therefore, the exact yield recorded by each unit is only of relative significance when we evaluate the efforts made by units in intensive cultivation. Every area has units that record yields that are two or three times as high as the average yield. This proves that there is still much potential for raising yields through intensive cultivation.

The end result of the intensive cultivation movement lies primarily in achieving uniform yields in order to record the largest possible total output. We praise the advanced model units for valuing the efforts made by the local

party organization and people, units which also want to stimulate the advance of the overall movement. As a result, reviewing experiences and expanding the application of the experiences of the new advanced units are objectives of the movement.

By implementing the line of the party under their specific circumstances, every advanced unit has made innovations and recorded useful experiences. Every achievement, even achievements that only involve rice yields, is the combined result of the three revolutions. To expand the application of the experiences of the advanced model units, it is first of all necessary to summarize these experiences and learn all the reasons for the yields they have recorded. An objective, unbiased attitude and paying attention to both the overall situation and specific details will help us to summarize experiences in a manner that yields practical returns.

Agriculture is a material production sector that is dependent, to an important degree, upon natural conditions. In a country that extends over 15 degrees of latitude, a country in which socio-economic conditions are not entirely the same, agricultural production is distinctly regional in nature. The model experiences of each region are usually most beneficial to the intensive cultivation movement of that region. Consequently, it is necessary to both praise and gain experience from those units that have achieved the highest yields in the country while attaching importance to praising and gaining experience from those units that have achieved the highest yields within each region.

The potential for raising grain output, in general, and rice output, in particular, through intensive cultivation is very large and coincides with the potential for developing the economy in depth. The gap between the yields recorded by the advanced units and the average yield of each region is generally about 1.5 to 2 times or more. If we record an average yield equal to only 70 percent of the yields recorded by advanced units, the country will have enough grain to meet its needs and have reserve grain as well. Each hectare need only yield 1 more quintal of rice per season in order for the rice output of the entire country to increase by millions of tons.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE LACKING IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Several Problems Facing Industry in Its Support of Agriculture in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Leaving the vegetable growing areas of Tan Binh, Go Vap and Hoc Mon, we visited a number of production collectives in Cu Chi District. Everywhere we went, we encountered farmers in need of machine repair and many suitable, high quality farm implements. The city's industry is not truly closely linked to fields. The mechanical engineering sector only meets about 50 percent of the need for hand farm implements. Cu Chi District has more than 120 mechanical plows imported from foreign countries that cannot be used because of a shortage of spare parts. Meanwhile, the Machine Corporation has produced these spare parts and has dozens of tons of them backlogged in warehouses. The villages in the peanut growing area are in need of one phase, 1 horsepower electric pumps. However, the district still does not know that pumps of this type are very readily available within the city. Why does this situation exist?

Is It Because They Do Not Clearly Understand One Another?

Ho Chi Minh City recently held a conference in Binh Chanh District to gain an understanding of the needs of farmers and discuss the task of industry supporting agriculture.

After listening to presentations by district representatives of the economic plans of Binh Chanh for the years ahead, the vice chairman of the municipal people's committee and Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals said:

--We (the city's industry and Binh Chanh District) are near one another but still do not know one another well. The district does not know the full capabilities of the industrial sector and, conversely, the city does not know the needs of the district.

Which farm implements do the farmers of Binh Chanh need? The district machine shop has adopted a plan to invest in the equipment needed to produce spare parts for tractors, milling machines, improved vehicles and so forth at a time

when significant quantities of these products are in warehouses of the Machine Corporation. The district has planned the construction of a livestock feed processing plant and a refrigerated storage plant at a time when only a very small portion of the capacity of the refrigerated storage plants of the city is being utilized. Is this because the city's industry and the district do not sympathize with each other?

One person raised the question: why does the Thu Duc District machine shop support agricultural production so well? Thu Duc has the good practice of sending cadres to learn the requirements of the villages with regard to supporting agriculture; on this basis, it has determined that the position and task of the district machine shop primarily involve repairing agricultural machinery and making hand implements suited to the characteristics of each area. This correct guideline has created the conditions needed for industry to be closely linked to agriculture. The shop has established a brotherhood with several production collectives in order to send workers and machinery to provide support within villages. It has also sold a number of products at cost and is ready to send machinery to farmers to use, with payments made later in the form of money or agricultural products. The realities of Thu Duc show that the problem being faced is not merely that of learning more about one another; more importantly, the industry of the city as well as the industry of the district must keep abreast of the requirements of agriculture and chart a correct course in order to develop the strengths and potentials of their sector. The lack of clearly defined and well coordinated guidelines has caused the city's industry, especially the machine sector, to operate without planning and not adhere to plans. It can be said that, with the exception of Thu Duc District, practically all of the other district machine shops are focusing their efforts on supporting the requirements of agriculture. The districts are only undertaking the production of products for the provinces and producing products under contracts for central enterprises. The lack of work and the confusion regarding the product guidelines of the district machine shops over the past several years have been due to the failure to understand the characteristics of agriculture outside the city, the position of the city's industry and the link between the city's industry and industry in the outskirts of the city.

#### The Lack of Coordination Begins with Investment Guidelines

Many visiting overseas Vietnamese, including a number of economists in foreign countries, have seen the profound changes that have occurred in the rural areas outside the city. Not long ago, these areas had virtually nothing by way of infrastructure, such as water conservancy projects, electric power stations, transportation facilities or post-telegraph offices, except for a few "public roads." The majority of cropland was lying fallow and being used as a belt to protect the nerve center of the Saigon puppet government. At a time when electricity was being used in a very wasteful manner within the city, there were virtually no power stations directly supporting agriculture in the outskirts of the city. Since liberation, especially since 1978, the city has invested in the construction of 130 kilometers of medium voltage power lines and erected 112 transformer stations with a total output of nearly 10,000 KVA through an investment of more than 11 million dong (calculated on the basis of the old capital construction unit prices). The amount of



Electricity supplied to the city has not increased over the past several years. However, the amount of electricity used in agricultural production has increased rather quickly (from 3 million kilowatt hours to nearly 13 million kilowatt hours) and amounts to 17 percent of the electricity supplied to the city. Electricity was rapidly provided to five state farms, six water conservancy pump stations and 60 production collectives and cooperatives that raise vegetables and industrial crops. As a result of having electricity, production has increased markedly, consequently, the value of the manday has increased rapidly. In the villages in the outskirts of the city, the availability of electricity has stimulated the collective production movement and helped to improve cultural life. In those areas in which industry is supporting agriculture in the outskirts of the city, investments in electric power have had the clearest impact. However, because precise targets have not been established for the pump stations, a rather large percentage of the capital invested in electric power has been invested in large-scale water conservancy projects at a time when inappropriate attention has been given to providing electricity for small-scale water conservancy projects that can have an effect immediately. Of the 113 kilometers of medium voltage power lines in the outskirts of the city, only 17 kilometers support the vegetable growing areas. The lack of well coordinated investment guidelines that are unified within one echelon for the construction of medium voltage power lines and transformers and the equipping with pumps has caused the return from these investments to be limited. Some places, such as the Hu Xiem Collective, have medium voltage power lines but have not reduced this voltage or have electricity but lack the wire needed to use it (Trung My Tay Village). Collectives Sumbers 3, 7 and 6 in Tan Thoi Hiep Village have both electricity and wire but do not yet have canals or ditches. Some places have had to alter their designs, thus losing time and incurring additional expenses.

We went to see a number of water conservancy projects. The city has constructed nine electric pump stations which have the ability to irrigate a total of nearly 10,000 hectares, six of which are in use. Over the past several years, very much money has been spent to build water conservancy projects but the returns from these investments have not been commensurate. This is also due to the lack of coordinated investment guidelines. For example, when the construction of the Trung My Tay pump station was completed, there was not enough water for the station to pump because canals and ditches had not been dredged. Costly investments have been made in the systems of embankments that impede the flow of salt water in Thu Duc and Nha Be but these embankments are not having the proper effect. This has also caused waste in the deployment of the power network and transformers.

In the preparation of fields, the total number of tractors in the outskirts of the city now stands at 1,270; these tractors have a total power output of 5,000 CV, or an average of 0.15 CV per hectare. There is a total of 11,000 pumps of various types, with a total flow capacity of 165 cubic meters per hour. Why is the capacity of these pieces of equipment still being used in such a limited fashion? Many comrades on the district level maintain that some of these pieces of machinery were not distributed in a manner consistent with the fragmented fields in the outskirts of the city and that it is difficult to operate many large types of machinery because the design of machinery is separated from the management of production, because there is a



shortage of spare parts, because there is a shortage of skilled workers and, in particular, because the construction of fields has not been planned. While working in Binh Chanh District, we were very surprised to find that the tractor station there only supports a portion of the district; the remaining areas of the district must hire tractors in Long An Province. In Nha Be District a similar situation exists. This station has 16 tractors but only plowed 4 hectares in 1981 and 12 hectares in 1982.

As regards the agricultural product processing industry, only a number of small-scale, private installations that have developed in a spontaneous manner (rice mills, sugarcane mills and essential oil mills), consequently, they do not stimulate agricultural production. If the processing industry is not closely linked to raw material production areas, it is impossible to stimulate the development of the specialized vegetable production and industrial crop production areas in the outskirts of the city.

#### Important, Related Problems

Ho Chi Minh City, which has about 114,000 hectares of agricultural land and a population of 965,000, consists of six urban districts and the agricultural subwards in the districts on the city's outskirts. In the overall economic structure of the city, agricultural production, forestry and fishing in the outskirts of the city, although they occupy an important position, only account for about 16 percent of total industrial output value.

If we look back over the past 7 years, we see that it is impossible to develop the potentials of agriculture in the outskirts of the city without support from the industry and the science and technology within the city. This support only yields commensurate returns of high economic value when agriculture has production guidelines that are correct and are consistent with the characteristics of the arable land in the city's outskirts. The development of agriculture there must be oriented in a different direction than in the other provinces, namely, the products that are produced must be of higher value, have more complex technical requirements and require more costly investments. Thus, in addition to insuring a supply of grain to farm families, the largest economic problem is that of building a food product belt for the inner city and a belt producing industrial crops and livestock products for exportation. Deserving of concern is the fact that the average amount of cropland in the outskirts of the city has always been low and is even lower at the production collectives and cooperatives. For many years to come, the industry of the inner city will lack the ability needed to absorb much of the labor that will be displaced in the rural areas outside the city (as a result of the impact of industry), consequently, it is necessary to resolve the labor problem locally by selecting suitable crops and species of livestock, practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping and, in particular, closely linking production to processing and expanding the trade sector in conjunction with providing incentive for the development of the household economy. The city has increasingly realized that the introduction of industry within agriculture must be closely linked to collective production organizations in order to create the conditions for raising labor productivity and help to stimulate the completion of agricultural cooperativization. On the other hand, in private production, the building of fields cannot be

carried out in the process of building the electric power network for pump stations. If agricultural transformation is not promoted in a manner closely linked to the transformation of industry and commerce, the conditions do not exist for establishing an economic alliance of workers and farmers in the industrialization of agriculture. Due to its favorable objective conditions, the city "has the ability to join the provinces of the area in quickly establishing an industrial-agricultural economic structure." The fields in the outskirts of the city also represent virtually every class of soil and are suited to the climate in Nam Bo. Therefore, the municipal party committee has stated that industry, science and technology are to be introduced in agriculture in the outskirts of the city as an experiment in closely linking the industry, science and technology of the city to the provinces in former Nam Bo within a unified industrial-agricultural structure. Facts have shown that "the products of the city's industry that are suited to agriculture in the outskirts of the city can be used on an even larger scale in the various provinces." This characteristic demands that agriculture in the outskirts of the city upgrade the production of the various crops and species of livestock to commodity production in order to serve all Nam Bo. In the process of introducing industry within agriculture, a number of models of coordination between production and processing, between production and marketing have emerged and begun to yield practical returns. Of course, when agricultural production becomes large-scale, specialized farming, the scope of this coordination must be appropriately broadened. In view of the present scale of production, the use of medium and small machines is most suitable and the mode of management must be closely linked to the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

#### Developing Upon the Strength as an Industrial Center

Having investigated the situation surrounding agricultural production in a number of districts, we see that the matter of industry supporting agriculture has recently been the subject of utmost concern on the part of the municipal party committee, which has issued a decision concerning a number of positive, concrete measures to be taken. It has decided that having the city's industry support agriculture in the outskirts of the city is a part of the scientific-technological revolution within agriculture and is one of the primary tasks in the initial stage of the period of transition. In the years ahead, the city will continue to "develop upon its strength as an industrial center in order to gradually industrialize agricultural production in the outskirts of the city, thereby making an important contribution to stimulating the three revolutions and turning the outskirts of the city into a socialist rural area in which production is organized in accordance with industrial methods and which quickly applies the achievements of science and technology, has a civilized style of life and is the home of the socialist man." According to many local leadership cadres, the matter of importance is to select the best possible plans and focus efforts on completing key projects in a rapid and systematic fashion. Between now and 1985, the city will focus its investment efforts in two areas: electricity and water, followed by machinery, fertilizer and seed research farms. It will be difficult to carry out this task if private production relations are maintained. Consequently, the municipal party committee has decided upon a number of measures designed to accelerate the transformation of agriculture while organizing agricultural

machinery and transforming processing plants so that they are closely linked to state farms, cooperatives and production collectives in order to establish agro-industrial associations and an agro-industrial structure on the basic level. Additional spare parts will be supplied in order to "revive" machines that have "died" and a marketing system will be established that is closely associated with the district machine shops and technical centers. Efforts will be made to satisfy the need for implements drawn behind tractors, the various types of small and medium size pumps and processing and drying machine systems. A determined effort will be made to sever the relationship between bourgeoisie in commerce and farmers by organizing joint businesses encompassing production, processing, product marketing and exports-imports. A number of coordinated processing lines will be selected for design that are suited to the different scales of production. The city has established a division of labor and product responsibilities among the central enterprises, the enterprises of the city, the district machine shops and the village and cooperative forges and adopted a reasonable price policy in order to provide incentive for the use of domestically manufactured goods.

Another problem is how to provide ample work to the non-agricultural population in the outskirts of the city. In conjunction with developing the processing industry, the city has also proposed measures for expanding the trade sector, including the production of consumer goods and handicraft art products for exportation.

All the districts that we visited are equipping with additional machinery in order to build district brick and tile kilns with a capacity of 3 million to 5 million bricks and tiles per year. Thu Duc District plans to produce from 60 million to 70 million bricks and tiles per year. The city has classified the various districts in order to adopt guidelines for investing in electric power, water conservancy, fertilizer, the applications of achievements in biology, communications-transportation, post-telegraph services and the development of the trade sector in the rural areas outside the city.

We have exchanged opinions concerning the measures involved in organizing implementation with a number of district party committee secretaries and leadership cadres of the city. The first matter to be raised was the need to gradually establish a good division of management levels, especially to centralize investments within one place for the district level (with the exception of some installations that are managed by the city) in order to correct the problem of one echelon enveloping another and the problem of poorly coordinated investments. The corps of management cadres and scientific-technical cadres plays an important role in the process of introducing industry in agriculture. In the immediate future, it is necessary to organize equipment repair capacity well by making use of existing installations and adopting a policy that encourages skilled workers and experienced technical cadres to work in the outskirts of the city. Urgently training these types of cadres by means of many different forms of training is a pressing requirement of this city.

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